

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY
JONAS GREEN,
CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.
—
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IN COUNCIL,

March 18, 1818.

Ordered, That the Act passed at the December session eighteen hundred and seventeen, entitled, An act to prevent the unlawful exportation of negroes and mulattoes, and to alter and amend the laws concerning runaways, be published once in each week, for the space of six months, in the Maryland Gazette at Annapolis, the Federal Gazette and Federal Republican at Baltimore, the Frederick town Herald, the Torch Light at Hagerstown, the Western Herald at Cumberland, and the Eastern Gazette.

By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

AN ACT

to prevent the unlawful exportation of negroes and mulattoes, and to alter and amend the laws concerning runaways.

Whereas, the laws heretofore enacted for preventing the kidnapping of negroes and mulattoes, and of exporting out of this state negroes and mulattoes entitled to their freedom for a term of years, have been found insufficient to restrain the commission of such crimes and misdemeanors; and whereas, it has been found that servants and slaves have been seduced from the service of their masters, and fraudulently removed out of this state; and that the children of such negroes and mulattoes have been unlawfully transported to other places, and sold as slaves for the purpose of preventing such heinous crimes, and to punish them when committed.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the publication of this act, no person shall sell or dispose of any servant or slave, who is or may be entitled to freedom after a term of years, after any particular time, or upon any contingency, knowing the said servant or slave to be entitled to freedom at the time of such sale a bona fide resident of this state, and who has been a resident therein for the space of at least one year next preceding the sale, or to any person whom he or she shall be procured, engaged, employed, to purchase servants or slaves for any other person not being a bona fide resident as aforesaid, and if any person claiming, possessing, or being entitled to such servant or slave, shall sell or dispose of him or her to any person who is not a resident as aforesaid, knowing that such person is a resident as aforesaid, or to any person who shall be procured, engaged, employed, to purchase servants or slaves for any other person not being a bona fide resident, knowing the person to be a bona fide resident, or to any person who shall be procured, engaged, employed, or who shall sell or dispose of such servant or slave for a term of years, or for a longer term than he or she is bound to serve, or such person making any such disposition contrary to the intent and intention of this act, shall be liable to indictment in the county where such servant or slave shall reside, or sale be made, and on conviction shall be sentenced to confinement in the penitentiary for a term not exceeding two years, or to the discretion of the court; and such servant or slave who may have been sold contrary to the provision of this act, to any person who is a bona fide resident, or to any person who shall be procured, engaged, employed, to purchase servants or slaves for any other person not being a bona fide resident, shall be sold by the court for the time he or she may have to serve, for the benefit of the county where such conviction shall be had, or for the use of the mayor and city council of Baltimore if the conviction shall be had in Baltimore court.

And be it enacted, That if any person who is not a bona fide resident of this state, and who has not resided in this state for the space of at least one year next preceding such purchase, shall purchase or receive on any contract any such servant or slave, who is entitled to freedom as aforesaid, knowing that such servant or slave is entitled to freedom as aforesaid, or if any person who shall be procured, engaged or employed to purchase servants or slaves for any other person not being a bona fide resident, shall purchase or receive on any contract any such servant or slave, who is entitled to freedom as aforesaid, know-

ing that such servant or slave is entitled to freedom as aforesaid, with an intention to transport such servant or slave out of the state, every such person making any such purchase or contract, contrary to the meaning of this act, shall be liable to be indicted in any county court in this state where he may be found, and on conviction shall undergo confinement in the penitentiary for a term not exceeding two years, and such slave or slaves shall be sold by order of the court for the unexpired time of their servitude, for the use of the county in which such conviction shall be had, or for the use of the mayor and city council if such conviction shall be had in Baltimore city court; provided nevertheless, that if any such person who shall have purchased or received such servant or slave, without knowing of his or her title to freedom after a term of years, or after any particular time, or upon any contingency, shall immediately after knowing thereof, give information on oath, or affirmation, to one of the justices of the peace of the county where the seller shall reside, or in the county where such person may reside, or the sale may have been made, of such sale and purchase, the person so purchasing or receiving shall not be liable to prosecution or the punishment as aforesaid.

3. And be it enacted, That no sale of any servant or slave, who is or may be entitled to freedom after a term of years, or after any particular time, or upon any contingency, or in whom the seller is entitled for a term of years or limited time, with the reversion in some other person or persons, shall be valid and effectual in law to transfer any right or title in or to such servant or slave, unless the same be in writing under the hands and seals of both the seller, or his or her authorized agent, and the purchaser, in which the period and terms of servitude or slavery, and the interest of the seller, and also the residence of the purchaser, shall be stated, and the same be acknowledged by said purchaser and seller, or his or her authorized agent, before a justice of the peace in the county where such sale shall be made, and recorded among the records of the county court of said county, within twenty days after such acknowledgment; and if any such sale should be made, and a bill of sale so as aforesaid should not be executed, acknowledged and recorded, or in case the true time or condition of the slavery or servitude of such servant or slave, and the residence of said purchaser, should not be therein stated, then and in such case every such servant or slave, entitled to freedom after a term of years, or after any particular time, or on any contingency, shall be thereupon free, unless the court or jury who may decide upon the question, in a trial, if a petition for freedom, under the foregoing provision, shall be of the opinion that no fraud was intended by the omission of any one of the requisites aforesaid, and in case any other person shall be entitled to a reversion or remainder in said slave, then the said servant or slave shall become the right and property of the said person entitled immediately to such reversion or remainder, in the same manner as if the event or time in which the reversion or remainder was to accrue had actually occurred, unless the court or jury who may decide upon the accrual of such reversion or reversion under the foregoing provision, shall be of the opinion that no fraud was intended by the omission of any one of the requisites aforesaid.

4. And be it enacted, That whenever any person shall purchase any slave or slaves within this state, for the purpose of exporting or removing the same beyond the limits of this state, it shall be their duty to take from the seller a bill of sale for said slave or slaves, in which the age and distinguishing marks, as nearly as may be, and the name of such slave or slaves, shall be inserted, and the same shall be acknowledged before some justice of the peace of the county where the sale shall be made, and lodged to be recorded in the office of the clerk of the said county, within twenty days, and the clerk shall immediately on the receipt thereof actually record the same, and deliver a copy thereof, on demand, to the purchaser, with a certificate endorsed thereupon, under the seal of the county of the same being duly recorded, on receiving the legal fees for so recording and authenticating the same.

5. And be it enacted, That if any person who shall so have purchased any slave or slaves for exportation or removal from the state of Maryland, shall have the same in any county within this state, and information be lodged with any judge or justice of the peace, supported by oath or affirmation, that the deponent or affirmant has reasonable ground to believe that such person, who shall so have such slave or slaves in his possession, is about to export and remove them from the state, contrary to law, it shall be the duty of such judge or justice of the peace to proceed to the house or place where such slaves may be, and such judge or justice is

hereby empowered and required to enter into any such house or place where such slave or slaves may be, and to demand of the person or persons in whose custody the said slave or slaves may be, an inspection and examination of said slave or slaves, and also of the bills of sale for them respectively, and if upon such demand and examination no bill or bills of sale are produced for either or any such slave or slaves, or if the bills of sale produced shall not have been executed, acknowledged and recorded, agreeably to the provisions herein contained, that the description of any such slave or slaves shall be, in the judgment of such judge or justice of the peace false or fraudulent, then it shall be the duty of such judge or justice of the peace to cause such slave or slaves, for whom no bill of sale is produced, or for whom a false or fraudulent bill of sale is produced, to go before some judge or justice of the peace of the county aforesaid, and the person or persons who has or have said slave or slaves in possession shall also appear, & enter into a recognizance before the same judge or justice of the peace, with two sufficient securities in the sum of one thousand dollars, for every such servant or slave in his, her, or their possession, without bills of sale as is herein provided for, to appear at the next county court to answer to the petition of said slave or slaves; and if such judge or justice shall have reason to suspect that such slave or slaves have been stolen by such person or persons, or received by them knowing them to be stolen, or that they had knowingly aided therein, in such cases the recognizance shall provide for their answering such offence; and if such person or persons, so having such slave or slaves, shall refuse or neglect to enter into such recognizance, then such judge or justice of the peace shall commit said person or persons, and such slave or slaves, to the goal of the county; and the said judge or justice of the peace shall make return of said commitment to the county court, or Baltimore city court if then in session, and if not in session then to the next term of said courts respectively; or if such person, having entered into such recognizance, shall refuse to appear a second time, or if having appeared it shall appear that such slave or slaves is or are entitled to freedom, then the court shall adjudge them free, and if said court shall adjudge them to be slaves for life, or for a term of years, and it shall appear that said slave or slaves shall have been purchased with intent to remove them from the state of Maryland, and no bill of sale for the same shall have been taken for such slave or slaves, or a false or fraudulent bill of sale then the said court shall order such slave to be sold for the time such slave may have to serve, for the benefit of the county, or for the mayor and city council of Baltimore, if the aforesaid proceedings should be had in Baltimore city court; but if any slave or slaves, after a term of years, or upon any contingency, then the said servant or slave shall become immediately the right and property of the said person entitled to such reversion or remainder, in the same manner as if the event or time in which the reversion or remainder was to accrue had actually occurred; *Provided*, that the said person, so entitled to the reversion or remainder, shall pay the costs of the proceedings which may have been had in the case, otherwise this said servant or slave shall be sold for the use of the county, or the mayor and city council of Baltimore, for the time he or she may have been bound to serve the person who sold said servant or slave; provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to extend to the case of any citizen removing from the state of Maryland with his servants and slaves, provided such citizen shall have resided within the state one year next preceding such removal, or to any person travelling with his or her servants or slaves in or through the state, not purchased with intent to export the same within the meaning of this act.

6. And be it enacted, That hereafter when any servant or slave shall be committed to the goal of any county in this state, as a runaway, agreeably to the laws now in force, and the notice required to be given by law by the sheriff shall have been given, and the time for their detention expired, and no person or persons shall have applied for and claimed said suspected runaway, and proved his, her, or their title to such suspected runaway, as is now required by law, it shall be the duty of the sheriff forthwith to carry such slave or slaves before some judge of the county court, or judge of the orphans court, with his commitment, and such judge is hereby required to examine and inquire, by such means as he may deem most advisable, whether such suspected runaway be a slave or not, and if he shall have reasonable grounds to believe that such suspected runaway is a slave, he may remand such suspected runaway to prison, to be confined for such further or additional

time as he may judge right and proper; and if he shall have reason to believe that such suspected runaway is the slave of any particular person, he shall cause such notice to be given by the sheriff, to such supposed owner, as he may think most advisable, but if said judge shall not have reasonable ground to believe such suspected runaway to be a slave, he shall forthwith order such suspected runaway to be released, and if no person shall apply for such suspected runaway, after he may be so remanded, within the time for which he may be remanded, and prove his, her or their title as the law now requires, the said sheriff shall, at the expiration of such time, relieve and discharge such suspected runaway, and in either case when such suspected runaway shall be discharged the expenses of keeping such runaway in confinement shall be levied on the county as other county expenses are now levied.

7. And be it enacted, That in all cases where jurisdiction, power and authority, are given by this act to the several county courts in this state, for matters arising in said counties, the same power and jurisdiction is hereby vested exclusively in Baltimore city court, for all matters arising in Baltimore county or city, and not in Baltimore county court.

8. And be it enacted, That this law shall not take effect until after the first day of July next, and the governor and council be directed, and they are hereby directed, to publish this law once a week for six months from the passage thereof in the newspapers in which the laws or orders of this state are generally published.

Land for Sale.

Will be sold at private sale, the Farm where the subscriber formerly resided, being part of the tract of Land called "The Connexion and Woodward's Inclosure" but generally known by the name of the "Black Horse" This farm contains about three hundred acres of land, and is about one mile distant from the river Severn, more than half in wood, well watered and stocked with an abundance and a great variety of fruit trees, with every necessary building thereon—Terms made known, and the property shewn to any person inclined to purchase, by applying to the subscriber.

March 5, 1818. **Lancelot Warfield.**

Coarse Linen Shirts.

The Charitable Society, having employed the industrious poor of this city, in manufacturing the above articles, they are deposited for sale at the stores of Joseph Sands and George Shaw. Annapolis, June 18, 1818.

MARYLAND.

Anne-Arundel County, to wit:

On application to me the subscriber, in the recess of Anne-Arundel county court, as one of the associate Judges of the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of Charles A. Harvey of said county praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session one thousand eight hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition, and the said Charles A. Harvey having satisfied me, by competent testimony, that he hath resided in the State of Maryland for two years immediately preceding the time of his application, and having also stated in said petition, that he is now in actual confinement for debt, and not on account of any breach of the laws of this State or of the United States; and having produced to me the certificate of the constable of Anne Arundel county to that effect, and prayed to be discharged from said confinement on the terms prescribed by the said act, and having given security for his personal appearance at September Court next, to answer any allegations that may be made against him by his creditors, I do hereby order and adjudge that the same Charles A. Harvey be discharged from his confinement, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some one of the newspapers in the city of Annapolis, for three months successively, before the 21st day of September next, he give notice to his creditors to appear before the County Court, at the Court-house in the said County, at 10 o'clock in the morning of the first day, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Charles A. Harvey should not have the benefit of the several acts of Assembly of this state for the relief of insolvent debtors, as prayed. Given under my hand and seal this 19th day of March 1818.

Richard Ridgely.

June 4, 1818.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court,
April 25, 1818.

On application by petition of Jacob Williams, executor of the last will and testament of Ann Marsh, late of A. A. county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,
A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Ann Marsh, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 4th day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 25th day of April, 1818.

Jacob Williams, ex'r.

June 11.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel county, Orphans Court,
May 26, 1818.

On application by petition of Osborn Belt, jun. administrator of Osborn Belt, senr. late of A. A. County, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,
A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Prince-Georges county, hath obtained from the orphans court of A. A. county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Osborn Belt, senr. late of Anne Arundel county deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 26th day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 26th day of May, 1818.

Osborn Belt, jun. adm'r.

May 26.

SEVERN CHURCH

NOTICE.

The Subscribers to Severn Church, who have actually paid their respective subscriptions, are invited to call at the Rising Sun Tavern, where the accounts relating to the Church are deposited, and where they will be left for sixty days, in order that they may see how their money has been applied, as also what amount is due from the subscribers, and what balance is due the Trustees.

Matthias Hammond,
Augustine Gambrill,
Trustees.

June 11, 1818.

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the honorable the Chancery court of Maryland, the subscriber will expose to public sale, at M^r Laughlin's tavern, Ellicott's Mills, on Friday the 17th day of July next, All such proportional parts of each of the tracts of Land conveyed by James Barnes, of Adam, to his sons George and Adam Barnes, as will be sufficient to pay and satisfy the claim of Elias Ellicott, and others. Terms of sale, one third Cash on the ratification of the sale by the Chancellor, and the residue in 18 months, with interest from the day of sale. Bond with approved security to be given. On the payment of the purchase money the trustee is authorized to execute a deed to the purchaser or purchasers. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

R. Welch, of Ben. Trustee.

NOTICE.

The creditors of the late William M^r Cauley are informed, that a second dividend of the personal estate, will be made on Saturday the eleventh day of July next, at the store of Evans & Iglehart, in Annapolis, they are requested to forward their claims to the subscriber previous to that day.

JOSEPH EVANS, Adm'r.

June 25.

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NOTICE.

Court of Anne-Arundel County, to wit: meet on the second day of July next, in the city of Annapolis.

Wm. S. Green.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, July 2.

We are authorized to state, that John C. Herbert, esq. declines being a Candidate for Congress at the ensuing election.

Federal Republican Ticket. HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

FOR CALVERT COUNTY.

Dr. John Dare,
Samuel Turner,
Joseph W. Reynolds,
John J. Brooke.

FOR DORCHESTER COUNTY.

Benjamin W. Leconte,
Edward Griffith,
Thomas Pitt,
Henry Keene.

FOR KENT COUNTY.

Isaac Spencer,
Henry Fulgham,
William Knight,
Thomas B. Hynson.

MARRIED.

On the 25th of June, by the Rev. Mr. Norris, JOHN MERCER, Esq. of West River, to MARY, only daughter of THOMAS SWANN, Esq. of Alexandria.

On Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Gist, Mr. John Murr, to Miss Margaret Schreyer, all of this City.

KALEIDOSCOPE.

The interesting and curious instrument described below, may be had at G. Shaw's store in this city.

From the Federal Gazette.

Amongst the novelties and discoveries of the present age, the KALEIDOSCOPE, for the production of beautiful forms, invented by Dr. Brewster, of Albany, is one of the most pleasing. Every object seen through it, however common, irregular or ugly, becomes singularly beautiful in its arrangement, and susceptible of endless modifications; whilst objects that are really beautiful acquire a splendour and magnificence beyond the conception of any imagination. A watch seal, a ring, a breast pin, furnishes the basis of a thousand various and splendid jewels; and flowers or the fragments of them with imperfect leaves are multiplied into a numberless variety of flowers and nameless plants, infinitely more beautiful than the most rare productions of the green house. Furnished with one of these instruments the poor man may feast his eyes with treasures of his own, metamorphosed from old buttons, metal and leaves, exuding in beauty and apparent value the treasures of a prince; and the lover of buds and blossoms may carry the riches of an imperial garden in the compass of a bouquet stuck in his button hole. It is impossible to forget all the uses to which this singular instrument may be applied. Without any mental labour or talent in composition, the manufacturers of carpets, floor cloths, paper hangings, canopies, damasks, stufes, brasses and other ornaments, may select from an assortment of patterns more numerous, more varied, more beautiful than they could produce, even if they could command the genius, fancy, taste, talents and industry of all the artists that ever existed. The public have an opportunity of seeing several of these instruments at the Museum, made by Mr. Peale, who has ascertained and given them their best forms and proportions. They consist of triangular tubes, two sides of which are of glass, the multiplication of the images depending on the angle at which the glass stands. One eighth of a circle groups the objects in four points, clusters or quadrangles; one tenth of a circle throws every thing into stars and combinations of five and so forth. It is surprising that accident had not discovered so curious and pleasing an effect of reflection before now, which indeed appears to be the work of magic.

Easton, Md. June 1.

NAVAL DEPOT.

The triumphant progress of our Navy has brought the national councils to the serious consideration of its advancement, and the first step to this measure is to establish Naval Depots and Arsenals, in such situations and in such numbers throughout the country, as may be necessary for the protection and increase of the establishment.—No-

thing is better fixed in the national opinion, than that one of these naval depots ought to be on the Chesapeake, and it remains yet to be decided where the spot shall be. A resolution having passed the Senate, requesting the President to cause the survey of the waters of the lower Chesapeake to be continued and completed for the purpose of ascertaining the most eligible site for the naval depot, and a survey of the waters upon the northern part of the coast.—It was upon motion of the Hon. R. H. Goldsborough, from Maryland, ordered, that the harbour of Annapolis and waters of the Severn be included in the survey.—By this means it will be ascertained whether the port and waters of Annapolis are capacious and deep enough for the Naval Arsenal; and if so, there can be little doubt that it is the most proper situation on the Chesapeake; nor is it believed that there can be a more advantageous situation for a Naval Depot, for the very arguments that have been suggested against it, are unquestionably, in the minds of capable & thinking men, the strongest arguments in its favour; we allude to its distance from the ocean, and the port of Annapolis not being a busy commercial port. All that is necessary is to establish the fact of a sufficient draught of water into and within the harbour. That done, we leave to enlightened intelligence and plain common sense the final decision, and we look to that decision with some anxiety but without a doubt.

PENITENTIARY REPORT.

June Term 1818.

The undersigned committee appointed by the honourable the city court of Baltimore, to visit the Penitentiary and make report thereof to the court, respectfully do Report—

That they have performed the duty assigned them, and are happy to state that the institution appears in a most flourishing situation; that regularity, order and cleanliness, are conspicuous throughout, that the whole arrangement is well planned and most admirably executed by Mr. Benjamin Williams, the keeper, whose assiduity and attention the committee have had frequent opportunities of witnessing. There are now in the Penitentiary, two hundred and forty-seven males and seventy-one females, who appear to be generally very healthy, and are employed as per list below.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

RICHARD K. HEATH,
CUMBERLAND DUGAN,
WILLIAM DICKSON,
ALEXANDER IRVINE,
JOHN LYNCH,
GEORGE KEYSER.

(Copy.)

Mary and Penitentiary June 10, 1818.

For the Grand Jury of Baltimore City Court.

RETURN

Of the Prisoners now confined in this institution, and their employment.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Hatting	26	Spinning and	27
Dyeing	3	reeling	8
B. s. Making	13	Washing	6
Finishing	2	Weaving, warp-	11
raming	1	ing, &c.	8
Tailoring	4	Sewing	6
Weaving, quilting,	30	Sick	6
spinning, &c.	40	At house work	4
Cooking	40	Cooking	2
Comb. Making	7	Making Soap	1
Saving stone and	1	No one in hos-	
pit	36	pital	1
C. g. sewing	4	Knitting	1
Cooking	5	Jobbing	2
Cooking & baking	6		
At work	2		
Nursing in hos-	1		
pital	1		
Graveling	1		
Writing	1		
Sick, invalids and			
pickling hair	22		
Jobbing	21		
In cells	2	Females	71
Romer	1	Males	247
		Total	318

Signed, BENJAMIN WILLIAMS, Keeper.
True copy—R. K. HEATH.

From the Boston Centinel.

FREE MASONS.

We have seen several accounts from Europe, of the suppression of Masonic Lodges, and of the imprisonment of Free Masons in Austria, Popedom, Spain, &c. and the public sensibility here, on the perusal of them, has naturally been very indignant. But it ought to be mentioned, in justice to all parties, that the Lodges and Masons thus persecuted, are very different institutions from those peaceable, social and benevolent associations which bear the name in the United States. The Lodges in America, are very highly

esteemed; and considered as meretricious stages to other orders, in the highest of which the ancient land marks of true Masonry, which enjoin loyalty in its legitimate sense, reverence for religion, and pure charity, are entirely disregarded; but where political organizations are formed; cabals matured; where all the known forms of revealed religion are ridiculed; and where it is avowed, that Jesus Christ, though acknowledged as a wise and good man, had nothing divine either in his doctrine or his works. This information of the higher order of Masonry in Europe we have received from one of the initiated, and who assures us of the truth of the fact. It is against associations of this character, and not against Masonry as known and practised in the United States, that the secular and ecclesiastical arms are raised.

Some of the Lethal ships are this year furnished with harpoon guns, which have been used by the Hull vessels for several years. On Tuesday their utility was tried in the second wet dock, in firing at a barrel, and the experiment fully answered expectation. The gun is mounted on the bow of the boat, & the harpoon, with a line attached, is fired out of it, and will strike at the point blank distance of 30 or 40 fathoms; by which means a fish may be struck when there is no chance of reaching it by throwing the dart with the hand—Eng. pap.

From the Pittsburgh Gazette.

THE WANDERER.

BY EDWARD ENSLEY.

No. 5.

"Thrice happy he! who on the sunless side
Of a romantic mountain, forest crown'd,
Beneath the whole collected shade
Reclines."

The sultry beams of summer, while they ripen the fruits of the earth, bring to the husbandman the fruition of his labours, and display a rich profusion of Heavenly beneficence, are most truly cheerless to the idle and voluptuous. The man whose mind is actively employed, whether in study or in the common affairs of life, requires no stimulant to brace his nerves, or exhilarate his spirits. To him rest is enjoyment, and the conversation of a friend, or the interchange with an acquaintance of those little courtesies which sweeten life, is a luxury. Cheerfulness is the offspring of industry, the nursing of temperance, and companion of content.

But the idler or the voluptuary, soon exhausts the stock of pleasure which nature furnishes, and panting after variety, flies to the festive board of fashion, whose inventive genius, daily supplies some new luxury to the pampered palates of her adherents. The genial season, however, which is greeted with smiles by the needy sons of labour, and with emotions of gratitude by reflecting minds, is a source of no little perplexity to this flippant godless, and her improvident adherents. The concert, the ball, and the play, no more display their syren fascinations, the brilliant saloon is no longer lighted, and the listless loungers, weary of the heavy hours, stroll about from scene to scene, with a relaxed and enervated frame, and a pensive discontented mind. The burthen of time which falls so heavily on careless shoulders, must be lightened, and reflection, that enemy to polite recreation and fashionable ease, must be driven from the field. The book of nature, which, like the holy bible, is open to all, though sought by few, and whose treasures, like hers, are loudly praised, and sedulously neglected, is then remembered as a last resort, and resorted to as a friend in need.

Such were my reflections, when to wide away a tedious summer, which is now numbered with "the years beyond the flood," I bent my steps from a dull metropolis, to a fashionable watering-place; and as my worthy and well beloved companions in idleness, are about to be placed in the same dilemma, from which I then so happily escaped, it may not be uninteresting to sketch, however slightly, some of the scenes which I visited. I may perhaps be accused of partiality for my own native soil, or suspected of a design to prevent the emigration of beauty to our sister states, when I appear as the eulogist of the green valleys and rocky cliffs of Pennsylvania; but I do assert, that he who wishes exercise, or seek adventure, will be sure to find them upon our moun-

tains; and that the man must have sluggish blood and cold affections, who crosses the Allegheny ridge without being roused to activity.—The roads, though none can pass them with indifference, are peculiarly charming to the invalid or nervous constitution; being in some places so soft as to banish all fear of fractured limbs in case of accident, and in others delightfully varied with—rock, and slope, and forest brown."

The traveller mounts and descends successively, until he attains the highest elevation. As he passes over the pile of mountains which compose the great ridge, he finds himself sometimes on the brink of a precipice, sometimes in the depth of an abyss; he sees around him the most stupendous works of nature, her wildest and most savage features, combined with her more soft and richer traits. But nature is not always seen in her pristine charms alone, for even here the unwearied hand of art has traced her lineaments; the foot of hardy enterprise has pierced these regions, and industry pitched her tents in the solitude. The nimble wary hunter, receding from tide of society and neighbourhood, is found in those places which are least accessible to the footstep of man. The social husbandman, more true to nature, erects his cottage in the fertile valley, where his labours yield him an abundant harvest, and where he finds society accumulating around him. The victims of penury, oppression and misfortune, here find secure retreats, and the weary emigrant, sees no tempt to cross his footsteps, and no exertion to sweep away his honest earnings.

Buried among these mountains, is one of those delightful retreats to which the invalid flies in search of health, and where beauty, wealth and fashion display their fascinations. Situated in a pleasant valley, and surrounded by a healthy country, and a romantic scenery, the springs at Bedford present many allurements; and when we learn that this spot has been given to the public by the munificence of an individual, and prepared for their reception, by the spirited exertions of a few active citizens, the generous mind so far from discovering that anything is wanting, is apt to wonder that so much is offered. We find not here, it is true, the luxuries that please a pampered palate, the dissipated scenes which drown reflection, or the amusements which intoxicate the fancy; but we have groves not less inviting than those of Arcadia, and fountains as pure as those of Pleria. Among the inhabitants we find ease, simplicity, and social feeling, and among the visitors, taste and elegance. We meet here the critical Philadelphian, the hospitable Marylander and the polite Virginian; and the variety is frequently increased by the addition of a stray Yankee or a foreigner. In short, enjoyment may here be found in abundance, by those who possess taste without fastidiousness, and who are willing as well to be pleased themselves, as to contribute to the amusement of others; and there is therefore no apology necessary for calling the attention of such, to a spot, to which I came a stranger, where I remained a happy guest, and whence I departed a grateful friend.

EXECUTION OF KESLER.

The Catskill Recorder, after making the enquiry, whether Kesler was executed or not, sends us as follows: "We have been informed on the most respectable authority, that Kesler, who was recently suspended from the scaffold in Schoharie county, was restored to life and has made his escape. If we have been misinformed, some person acquainted with the facts, is requested to correct us."

PENSACOLA.

The Milledgeville Reflector of the 16th inst. gives the following particulars of the capture of that post, by the army of Gen. Jackson.

PENSACOLA TAKEN.

We received on Sunday last, by a private conveyance, the following important intelligence from our very attentive correspondent in the Alabama territory, who assures us that he had seen letters from persons who participated in the engagement, corroborating the subsequent account extracted from an Extra dated June 2, issued from the office of the Halcyon, at St. Stephens.

By a gentleman on whose word the greatest confidence can be placed, who left Pensacola a few days since, we learn, that Gen. Jackson after having obtained possession of

the town of Pensacola, summoned the fort at the Baranca, (at which place the governor, the troops, together with some of the citizens, taken refuge,) to surrender. On refusal, commenced intrenching, with a view of attempting its reduction by regular approaches, and at the same time the firing began on both sides, with but little effect. After continuing these operations for three days, with the loss of two on the part of the American forces, and thirteen Spaniards, the governor surrendered, on conditions that the Spanish troops, and all the citizens who might wish it, together with very notable Seminole chief, who was in the fort, should be transported to Havana at the expense of the American government. It is said that at the time of surrendering, our forces had proceeded within three hundred yards of the fort; that there would have been much longer resistance, on the part of the Spaniards, had not a mutiny taken place amongst them. The flag of the U States is now waving over the walls of the Baranca and the town of Pensacola."

FOREIGN.

New-York, June 24.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival at this port, of the ship Radius, Capt. Deano, from London, and at Philadelphia, of the ship Dido, Capt. Maxweil, from Liverpool, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser, are furnished with very late European Intelligence. From our London Correspondent we have received London papers Lloyd's and the General Shipping and Commercial Lists, all to the 15th of May, and the London News Price Current of the 12th. According to our Philadelphia Correspondent, we are indebted for London and Liverpool papers to the 20th of May. An obliging commercial friend, who is also indebted for Liverpool paper of the 20th, containing a Prospect of the 22d.

The ports of Great Britain are remain open until the 15th of August, for the admission for consumption, of all foreign grain, pulse and flour, rye flour only excepted.

The marriage of the Duke of Clarence with the Princess Royal of Meiningen is finally arranged. The Princess is to be married by proxy before she embarks for England. The British Minister at Stuttgart, to be his Royal Highness's proxy. On the 13th of May the following Message was read in both Houses of Parliament.

"His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and behalf of his Majesty, thinks right to inform the House of Lords that he has given his consent to the Marriage of his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent with the Princess Maria Louisa Victoire, widow of the late Duke of Leiningen, and daughter of the reigning Duke of Saxe-Cobourg-Saalfeld. As this alliance would be satisfactory, his Royal Highness expressed, that he had reason to doubt the House of Lords would enable his Majesty to make suitable provision for the Duke of Kent on the said marriage."

The ratification of the treaty of marriage of the Duke of Kent, was received in London on the 14th. The British Minister at Vienna, Mr. Bunsen, conducted the negotiations. By the last geographical dictionary published in Austria, the population of that monarchy amounts to 2,613,000 souls. They are divided thus—21,000,000 Catholics, 1,000,000 belong to the Greek Church, 2,000,000 to the Reformed Church, 1,450,000 Lutherans, 400,000 Unitarians.

The trial of the murderer Fualdes was concluded at Aix, the 3d of May. The widow Bon Bastide, Jackson, Collard and Bon were to suffer death by the guillotine. Anne Benoit was sentenced to hard labour during life; and a dame Manson, was acquitted. Our readers will find the particulars in a subsequent column.

Arthur Thistlewood has been tried, and found guilty, of a challenge to Lord Sidmouth, to fight a duel. He was to receive sentence at the end of the term. Lord Cochrane was expected to leave England early in June for America. Major Cartwright, it is said, will be his successor in the command of Westminister.

Forty-five families, (says the Advertiser) will embark immediately for Quebec.

One of our London papers marks, that "the secret author of Waverley and

ther novels which have no justly at-
tracted public notice, is no longer
kept. Mr. Walter Scott, has sold
the copy right of four more volumes
of Tales of my Landlord, with the
produce of which he purchased an
estate adjoining his own. The price
of the book exactly pays for the
land."

The Times of the 15th May an-
nounces, on the authority of a let-
ter from Paris, that the Congress of
Sovereigns is to take place at Aix
la-Chapelle sooner than was at first
supposed. The letter adds "No
doubt is entertained about the suc-
cess of the negotiations for the de-
parture of the allied army from
France towards the close of the pre-
sent year."

The Queen of England had a
relapse of her illness on the 19th of
May.

The intelligence of the disaster
of the ship Solon of this port, which
was consumed by lightning in April
last, was received in London, on
the 15th of May, by the way of
Payall.

In the House of Commons on the
15th of May, Mr. Grant, after some
observations on the severe treat-
ment which had been manifested
towards Count Las Casas, moved
that an address be presented to the
Prince Regent, praying that he
would lay before the House copies
of all correspondence with the prin-
cipal Secretary of State for the
Home Department, relative to the
transmigration of the Count to
Great Britain, and thence to the
continent of Europe. This motion,
after a considerable debate, was
negatived.

From a London paper.

AFFAIR OF FUALDES.

Sitting of May 2.

Young Fualdes addressed the
Court in an energetic and affecting
manner, expressing his gratitude for
their efforts to bring to justice, the
murders of his unhappy father.
The accused were asked by the Pres-
ident, if they had any thing to offer
in their defence, the only reply
was, a vehement reiteration be-
tween Anne Benoit and the woman
Bancal.

Sitting of the 3d May.

The examinations and defence of
the accused having been concluded
in the last sitting, the President
this day entered upon the recapitu-
lation of all the proceedings relative
to this horrid affair. After com-
mencing at much length upon the
evidence against the prisoners, he
examined in the most impartial man-
ner the defence of each of the ac-
cused and then referred the ques-
tions separately for the decision of
the jury. Whether the accused
Catherine Bruguiere, alias Bancal
widow, Bastide-Grammont, Joseph
Jouin, Jean-Baptiste Colard, Fran-
cis Bach, Joseph Missonnier, and
Anne Benoit, were guilty of the as-
sault on M. Fualdes, and with
premeditation. With the excep-
tion of the woman Bancal, the ques-
tion was also submitted, whether
they were guilty of having thrown
the body of M. Fualdes into the
river Aveyron. A third question was
put with respect to Bastide and
Jouin, whether they had fraudu-
lently possessed themselves of pa-
pers and books relative to the pri-
vate affairs of M. Fualdes. The
jury were required to decide whether
Madame Manson was an ac-
complice, in the same manner as the
first questions, relative to the other
accused. Some discussion arose be-
tween the Procureur General and the
Court for Anne Benoit, as to
the tenor of the questions submit-
ted for the decision of the jury;
they were however declared to be
conformably to law.

At two o'clock the jury retired
to deliberate. An express order
was given by the President, rig-
orously to prevent all communication
with them.

The accused were not re-conduct-
ed to St. Cecilia, but wait until their
judges should determine their fate.
They were taken to a room adjoin-
ing the Assize-court; a strong guard
was placed over them. The delib-
erations of the jury lasted four
hours and a half. During this time
the numerous spectators which fill-
ed the court, did not quit their place.
At seven o'clock the jury re-
turned: a profound silence reigned
in the auditory, each waited with
anxiety a verdict which would
acquit or condemn. The foreman
of the jury, with his hand upon his
heart, and with evident emotion,
read the answers to the questions
which had been submitted to them.
They were all agreed upon unani-
mously. The woman Bancal, Bas-

tide, Jausion, Colard, and Bach were
found guilty of being accomplices
in the murder with premeditation.
Anne Benoit guilty as an accomplice
without premeditation. Bastide,
Jausion, Bach and Colard, guilty of
throwing the body into the river,
the former guilty of the burglarious
robbery. Missonnier not guilty of
being concerned in the murder, but
an accomplice in the throwing of
the body into the river. Madame
Manson was unanimously declared
not guilty. After pronouncing the
verdict to the court, the foreman of
the jury signified; and the Presi-
dent ordered the accused to be bro't
before them. Jausion was so weak
that the gen darmes were obliged to
support him. He appeared to know
already the fate which awaited him.
Bastide always firm, had an air of
confidence which displayed a strik-
ing contrast with the dejection of
his brother-in-law. Colard, with-
out audacity, appeared calm and re-
signed. Anne Benoit's countenance
expressed the deepest grief. Mad-
ame Manson was restrained, by pi-
ty for the unhappy objects who sur-
rounded her, from displaying the
joy she must have felt at the pros-
pect of being immediately set at
liberty.

The court retired to deliberate
upon the sentences of punishment.
It was then that Jausion gave vent
to his grief. His expressions were
incoherent. "A! gentlemen," he
exclaimed, "you would not let me
ask. I am innocent. You would
ask M. Fualdes who were his ene-
mies. When I arrived here, the
Procureur-General swore he would
ruin me. On the scaffold I will
speak as at the present moment.
God will judge you. They want my
money; they take it, but let them
leave me my children. I am in-
nocent. Poor children! what will be-
come of them, without honour,
without fortune; they will die in an
hospital. I wish a tomb to be dug
to put my wife and children with
me; it will be written on it—'Jau-
sion was innocent.' Let Bach, since
he is condemned, declare at present
the truth; let him say whether I
was at Basca's." Bach, without
any concern, replied to Jausion—
"Yes, you were there; it it were
not true, I should not have said
so."

The court having resumed their
seats, the President pronounced
sentence as follows:

The woman Bancal, Bastide, Jau-
sion, Colard & Bach, are condem-
ned to death. Anne Benoit con-
demned to hard labour for life; Mis-
sonnier to two years imprisonment,
and a fine of 50 francs. Madame
Manson is acquitted, and to be in-
stantly set at liberty. The sen-
tence of death produced no altera-
tion in the features of Bastide. Jau-
sion continued to cry out that he
was innocent, but Colard and Anne
Benoit presented a spectacle truly
afflicting. The sentence, which
struck the one, seemed to over-
whelm the other. The unhappy
Anne Benoit exclaimed, in a dol-
lur accent, which pierced the heart
of all Gentlemen, sentence me like
Colard; I wish to die, if he die,
I wish to die." This heartfelt ex-
clamation, at this awful moment,
produced upon the auditory an effect
difficult to explain; tears were shed
in unison with those of this wretch-
ed female. Colard, in whom a cap-
ital sentence excited no concern,
could not bear that passed upon
Anne Benoit, without betraying the
most profound affliction.

The jury, considering the impor-
tance of the confession of Bach, to
the interests of society and justice,
earnestly supplicated the court to
recommend him to the clemency of
the King.

The following article, which is
given in two or three of our late
English papers, as sober truth, we
copy as a subject of curiosity, and
not as a matter of fact.

Conversion to Christianity of the
Emperor of China.—Extract of a let-
ter from Lisbon, dated 20th March
last.—"By a vessel just arrived in
our harbour from Rio Janeiro, we
have received the very extraordi-
nary news (and quite official) that the
Emperor of China, and all the great
Mandarins of his Court, have em-
braced Christianity; which religion
is henceforth to be considered as
the established one in China, to the
total exclusion of all others! The
vessel has on board two Portuguese
missionaries, one a Jesuit and the
other a Monk of the Third Order of
St. Francis, who are bearers of rich
presents, and also a letter written
by his Chinese Majesty to the Pope,
acknowledging his supremacy!—
Nothing could exceed the rejoicings

which took place at Rio Janeiro on
this occasion. The city was illu-
minated three nights in succession,
and their most faithful majesties,
with every branch of the Royal
Family, paid their respects to Mon-
signore, the Archbishop of Dimetrio,
Nuncio Apostolic to the Brazilian
Court. The city of Pekin is erected
into a Patriarchate; the Patriarch is
a Portuguese monk, from Macoa, of
the order of St. Francis. Pekin
has also an Inquisition, which is un-
der the direction of some Portu-
guese Inquisitors from Goa. The
education of all classes is invested
in the hands of the Jesuits, as well
as the high officers of state. The
Confessor of the Emperor is a Por-
tuguese Jesuit, and is declared by
law the next person in the Empire
to the sovereign, and an unlimited
power invested in his hands. These
crafty men have adopted the Chi-
nese costume, and are more splen-
didly clothed than any of the Man-
darins. The Jesuits have received
the privilege to wear their nails an
inch longer than any of the nobil-
ity, the Princes of the blood except-
ed; and any Mandarin who dares
presume to have his slippers within
two inches as long as the slippers of
the Priests is to be punished with
death. The missionaries brought
for the court of Brazil some mag-
nificent pieces of China, on which
is depicted the audience of Lord
Amherst with his Chinese mission-
aries; and those facetious orientals have
had the audacity to caricature that
splendid embassy, which would have
done honour to the first and most
brilliant court in Europe."

NOTICE.

The Stated Meeting of the
Union Fire Company is post-
poned until Saturday the 11th
instant.

By order,

T. H. BOWIE Sec'y.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans court,
June 23, 1818.

On application by petition of Ann
Munroe, executrix of the last will and
testament of John Munroe, late of A. A.
County, deceased, it is ordered that
she give the notice required by law for
creditors to exhibit their claims against
the said deceased, and that the same be
published once in each week for the
space of six successive weeks in the
Maryland Gazette and Political Intel-
ligencer.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,
for A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel
county, hath obtained from the or-
phans court of Anne Arundel county,
in Maryland, letters testamentary on
the personal estate of John Munroe,
late of Anne Arundel county, deceased.
All persons having claims against the
said deceased, are hereby warned to
exhibit the same with the vouchers
thereof, to the subscriber, at or before
the 15th day of September next, they may
otherwise by law be excluded from all
benefit of the said estate. Given under
my hand this 23d day of June, 1818.
Ann Munroe, ex'x. of the
last Will and testament of
John Munroe.

July 2.

All persons indebted to said estate
are again called upon to settle their ac-
counts. All who do not comply with
this request by the 1st day of Septem-
ber next, may expect that measures
will be taken immediately thereafter
to enforce payment, without respect to
person.

ANN MUNROE, ex'x.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court,
April 25, 1818.

On application by petition of Thom-
as Sellman, administrator of John Cross,
late of A. A. County, deceased, it is
ordered that he give the notice required
by law for creditors to exhibit their
claims against the said deceased, and
that the same be published once in
each week, for the space of six suc-
cessive weeks in the Maryland Gazette
and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,
for A. A. County.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel
county, hath obtained from the or-
phans court of Anne Arundel county,
in Maryland, letters of administration
on the personal estate of John Cross
late of Anne Arundel county, deceas-
ed. All persons having claims a-
gainst the said deceased, are hereby
warned to exhibit the same, with
the vouchers thereof, to the subscri-
ber, at or before the 15th day of August
next, they may otherwise by law be
excluded from all benefit of the said es-
tate. Given under my hand this 25th
day of April, 1818.

Thomas Sellman, Adm'r.
July 2, 1818.

At a meeting of the Orphans
Court for Anne Arundel coun-
ty, on the 27th day of June,
1818, were present

The Worshipful { James Mackubin
and
Lewis Meth. Jr.

The Court direct, on application of
Jacob Williams and Francis Hancock,
administrators de bonis non with the
will annexed, of Joshua Powell, late of
Anne Arundel county, deceased, that
the said Jacob and Francis cause ad-
vertisements to be inserted in the Fe-
deral Gazette of Baltimore, and Mary-
land Gazette and Political Intelligen-
cer, giving three weeks notice to the
creditors of the said deceased, to bring
in their claims on or before the 30th
day of July next, in order to receive
their dividend or proportion of the as-
sets in the hands of the administrators
of the said deceased.

A true copy.

JNO GASSAWAY Reg. Wills,
A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That agreeably to the above order of
court, the creditors of Joshua Powell,
deceased, are requested to meet with
their claims at Jacob Williams's house
near Waters's mills on the 30th July
next, to receive their dividend. All
those who neglect to appear on this
day will be shut out agreeably to law.

Jacob Williams, } Adm'r. D.
Francis Hancock, } B. N. W. A.
July 2.

Anne Arundel County, sc.

I hereby certify that Robert Hitch-
cock, of said county, brought before
me as a stray, a Chesnut Sorel GELD-
ING, about twelve years old, fourteen
and a half hands high, with a small
white spot on his forehead, with both
left feet white, with a small spot rub-
bed on his left hip, short all round, has
his tail docked, trots and canters, but
has no marks of having been worked
in gear. Given under my hand and
seal this twenty-fourth day of June,
1818.

JOHN BALDWIN, (Seal.)
July 2.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber has obtained from
the orphans court of Anne Arundel
county, letters of administration on the
personal estate of Richard Tucker late
of A. A. County, deceased. All persons
having claims against the said estate,
are requested to produce them, prop-
erly authenticated, and those indebted
to make immediate payment.

LUREN TUCKER, Adm'r.
June 25.

New & Cheap Goods.

WARRIED & RIDGELY.

Have just received, and offer for
Sale, a

HANDSOME ASSORTMENT
Of India, English, French and German

GOODS,

Suitable to this and the approaching
season, to wit:

Striped cotton cas- simere,	6-4 & 4-4 Cambric Musins,
Angora do	Mull do
Coburg mix'd do	Stripe do
Blue & Yellow In- dia Nankeens,	Book do
Cold twilled do	Stripe & plaid Ginghams,
Plain & twilled black Bombazette	Super London prints,
White & black Jeans,	Ladies white & col- oured Kid & Silk Gloves,
4-4 Italian Crapes,	Parasols,
White & black Pat- ent,	

A Handsome Assortment of Ladies
and Gentlemen's Silk and Cotton
Hosiery.

Mens white & brown thread do.	6-4 & 4-4 Fan- cy Shawls,
12-4 11-4 10-4 & 9-4 knotted coun- terpanes.	Canton Crape do
White & coloured Marseilles Vest- ings,	7-8 & 4-4 Irish Lin- en,
	Black & green Flo- rence,

India Cottons, to wit:

Fine Bastas,	do. Sheetting,
Mammoodies,	do. Shirting,
Salempore, and	White & Brown
Gurrahs,	Russia Sheetting,
Furniture Dimity,	White & Brown
Russia Diaper,	Ticklenburgs,
8-4 & 6-4 Table do	Brown Burlaps,
Domestic stripes & plaids,	Messian & Brown Rolls,

Also their usual assortment of

Groceries, QUEEN'S WARE, & Ironmongery.

LIKEWISE,

FINE LIVERPOOL SALT.

All which they will dispose of Cheap
for Cash—and to their punctual cus-
tomers on accommodating terms.
Annapolis, May 7.

Farmers Bank of Maryland,
24th June, 1818.

In compliance with the charter of the
Farmers Bank of Maryland, and with
supplement thereto establishing a
Branch thereof at Fredericktown, No-
tice is hereby given, to the stockholders
on the Western Shore, that an election
will be held at the Banking-house in
the city of Annapolis, on the first Mon-
day in August next, between the hours
of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock, P.
M. for the purpose of choosing from a-
mongst the stockholders, sixteen direc-
tors for the Bank at Annapolis, & nine
directors for the Branch Bank at Fre-
dericktown. By order.

JONA PINKNEY, Cashier.

The Editors of the Maryland Re-
publican, Annapolis, and Federal Ga-
zette, American, Baltimore, are re-
quested to publish the above once a
week for four weeks.

SUBSCRIBERS

To Robbins' Journal,

Are informed that the work is received
and ready for delivery, at the Book
Store of Mr Geo Shaw and at the
Office of the Maryland Gazette.
Feb 11

Baltimore and West River

Packet.

The subscriber having purchased of
the Messrs. Bachers that large, conve-
nient, and swift sailing Schooner, ED-
WARD LLOYD, has commenced run-
ning her as a regular packet from West
River to Baltimore. She will leave
West River every Wednesday morn-
ing at 9 o'clock for Baltimore—return-
ing leave Baltimore every Saturday
morning at 9 o'clock. He has engag-
ed Capt Henry Crandell, a skilful and
industrious man, to take charge of her.
Passengers may be assured that they
will meet with the best accommoda-
tions.

All orders left at his store at West
River will be punctually attended to.

WILLIAM NORMAN,
June 18.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for Sale, at this Office,

The Laws of Maryland,

Passed December Session, 1817.

Price—\$ 1 50.

ALSO,

The Votes & Proceedings

Of last Session.

Price—\$ 1 50.

To all whom it may Concern.

Laurence Thomson, esq. having pro-
duced to the Governor an Exequatur
signed by the President of the United
States, and sealed with the seal of the
said States, recognizing him as Vice
Consul of his Danish Majesty for the
Port of Baltimore—Ordered that the
said recognition be published for the
information and government of the peo-
ple of this State. Given under my
hand and the seal of the State of Mary-
land this eighth day of May, in the
year of our Lord one thousand eight
hundred and eighteen.

C. RIDGELY, of Hampton.

By the Governor,
NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

JAMES MONROE,

President of the United States of Ame-
rica,

To all whom it may Concern,

Laurence Thomson, Esquire having
produced to me his commission as Vice
Consul of His Danish Majesty for the
Port of Baltimore. I do hereby re-
cognize him as such, and declare him
free to exercise and enjoy such func-
tions, powers and privileges, as are al-
lowed to Vice Consuls of the most fa-
voured nations in the United States.

In testimony whereof I have caused
these letters to be made patent, and
the seal of the United States to be here-
unto affixed. Given under my hand at
the city of Washington, the twentieth
day of April, A. D. 1818, and of the
Independence of the United States of
America, the forty second.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President,
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
Secretary of State.

Ordered, that the foregoing be pub-
lished eight times in the Federal Ga-
zette and Telegraph at Baltimore, the
Maryland Gazette, the Frederick town
Herald, the Torch Light, the Allegany
Federalist and the Eastern Monitor.
May 21.

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

Declarations on Promissory Notes, and
bills of exchange against Drawer,
first second, and third Endorser, in
usual print generally.

Debt on Bond and Single Bill,
Common Bonds,
Appeal do.

Tobacco Notes, &c. &c.
June 11.

POET'S CORNER.

The following article, in the Edinburgh Annual Register, just published, will be considered as a further disavowal on the part of Mr. Walter Scott of his being the author of Waverley, &c.

DIRGE OF A HIGHLAND CHIEF,
Executed after the Rebellion.

A literary friend of ours received these verses, with a letter of the following tenor:

"A very ingenious young friend of mine has just sent me the enclosed on reading Waverley. To you, the world gives that charming work; & if in any future edition, should like to insert the Dirge of the Highland Chief, you would do honour to Your sincere admirer."

The individual to whom this obliging letter was addressed, having no claim to the honour which is there done him, does not possess the means of publishing the verses in the popular novel alluded to. But that the public may sustain no loss, and that the ingenious author of Waverley may be aware of the honour intended him, our correspondent has ventured to send the verses to our Register.

SON of the mighty and the free!
Loud leader of the faithful brave!
Was it for high rank'd chief like thee,
To fill the nameless grave?
Oh, hadst thou slumber'd with the slain,
Had glory's death been thy lot,
E'en though on red Culloden's plain,
We then had mourn'd thee not!

But darkly closed thy morn of fame,
That morn whose sun-beam rose so fair;
Revenge alone may breathe thy name,
The watch word of despair!
Yet oh! if gallant spirit's power
Has e'er ennobled death's thine,
Then glory mark'd thy parting hour,
Last of a mighty line!

O'er thy own bowers the sun-shine falls,
But cannot cheer their lonely gloom;
Those beams that gild thy native walls,
Are sleeping on thy tomb.
Spring on thy mountains laughs the while,
The green woods wave in vernal air;
But the low'd scenes may vainly smile,
Not e'en thy dust is there!

On thy blue hills no bugle sound
Is mingled with the torrents roar;
Unmarked the red deer sport around;
Thou lead'st the chase no more.
Thy gates are closed, thy halls are still;
Those halls where swell'd the choral strain,
They hear the wild winds murruring shrill,
And all is hush'd again.

Thy bard his pealing harp has broke;
His fire, his joy of song is past;
One lay to mourn thy fate he woke,
His saddest and his last:
No other theme to him was dear,
Than lofty deeds of thine,
Hush'd be the strain thou canst not hear,
Last of a mighty line!

From the Literary Gazette.

LETTERS FROM ENGLAND.

Tabitha, my good sister, this head of mine is distracted. The cracking of whips, the bawling of newsmen, the grinding of organs, and a hundred carriages rattling through my brains—these are the tunes my pen is dancing to.

I have now travelled over a great part of the city, and such a city!—Actually, here the people make no difference between a mile and a step. They told me it was only a step from Bond-street to Temple Bar. Fancy then a step where you are jostled by two thousand passengers, and where, before you half struggled half way, you feel the greatest mind in the world to turn into a shop and make your will. Here a fellow forces a shop of paper upon you, which directs you either to a property or to a pill. Next comes a creature four feet high, and attempts, as he passes, to raise his umbrella over your own. Then you must stand five minutes at a corner, while a black coal heaver and his black horse go by in slow procession. I say nothing of mud. My washer-woman and I must settle that account.

But a still greater hindrance arises from a set of ungainly walkers who infest all the fashionable streets. They consist, for the most part, of certain prim ladies and gentlemen, who have acquired a knack of walking too fast and too slow at the same time; too fast for the lazy loungers, and too slow for the smart men of business besides going so zigzag, that just when you think you have

got room to pass them, they tack right ahead and let you drop back into their wake. And yet, strange to tell, the pathways are crowded with girls, who, I am informed, are walkers of streets by profession. I wish with all my heart, these prim ladies and gentlemen would take lessons from them.

But nothing astonished me more. As I went along, than the unseemly contiguity of hives and palaces. A butcher's trough & a nobleman's portico are no uncommon neighbours; an undertaker sticks himself by the side of a toyman; even a prince's house, they tell me, stands in a stable yard; and I have myself seen jewels glittering next door to fat bacon, and thus, without a metaphor throwing pearls before swine.

But no wonder these incongruities of architecture should occur, where we see just as great an anomaly of manners. The only difference here between menials and gentlemen is this, that the footman endeavours to be as genteel as his master, and the master tries to be as vulgar as his footman. Would you suppose there are coachmen in town worth thirty thousand a year? Truly, there are, sister; but the jest is, that, so far from making their money by driving, they often contrive to lose every farthing of it! At first I missed seeing a number of our greatest characters, because I foolishly looked into their coaches for them. But, in this way, I saw all their coachmen and grooms. These you must know, have the inside places, and commonly amuse themselves with grinning at the multitude, who, however, are too busy grinning at their masters to perceive them. As for the dress of the people, were I not certain you repose unlimited confidence in my veracity, you should not have a single line on the subject. What will you say, when I tell you, that half our gentlemen are shod with horse shoes? The fact is notorious; nay, often have I flung aside from couples of them clattering at my heels, lest I should be run over.

But if they affect the dray horse about the heel, they pique themselves upon having a waist like a wasp. You might think Garagantua had caught them by the middle, and squeezed it miserably; you might fancy a thousand horrid causes, some new disorder, some Ovidian punishment, but you would never hit upon a pair of stays. There was a most promising young fellow shot through the stays at Waterloo, who unhappily died of a hemorrhage before he could be unlaced.

But how shall I describe to you the costume of the women? Though it is now the middle of winter, they clap whole baskets of flowers on their heads; they are winking gardens; Eves in the street by their roses, and Eves in their drawing rooms by their nakedness.

Others, however, prefer black bonnets of a most awful height; so that if they have not the tongues of Babel, at least, they have its tower. The bonnet is surmounted with a drooping plume of black feathers, while the rest of the dress is gaudy to a very rainbow. The whole seems a composition between a Lord Mayor's coach and a hearse. Nay, 'tis said that under this hearse they sometimes wear tresses cut from the scalp of murderers, or a hanged she-poisoner of good natured families. There may be some moral in this intimacy between beauty and the grave, but really there appears to be very little taste.

As for the putting on trousers, I confess I am not surprised at the phenomenon. It men will stoop to wear stays, it follows naturally enough, that women will wear the breeches.

But there is one natural charm which I had thought fashion itself would never attempt to change—a straight back. Yet now-a-days, the spine must seem broken before a lady can be well made; and to make the fracture easier, the waist must take its rise under the arm pits. A little stuffing completes the piece of humpy gentility; but I shall never think the picture perfect, till she arrives at the decrepid appendage of a long cane.

Only last year, women walked with their pockets in their hands, and men with their hands in their pockets. Since then, times are grown bad; so men do not care to feel much where nothing can be found. But where should you suppose women have their pockets now? I will tell you; between their blade-bonnet! By the shades of Ap Pluclien's, 'tis true. The fillics strap portmanteaus upon their backs, and canter into the streets!

Any trifling that I go out and

find the fashions altered, I shall let you know. In the meanwhile, there are other topics. I need not describe the public buildings, which the family I am amongst, (of whom by the way, you shall hear,) have taken me to see. They have already shown me the Tower, St. Paul's and the Bazaar, a place where you buy bad things with bad money. We had fixed upon yesterday for Westminster Hall; but the place being too crowded, we went away. However, we found no bad substitute in a visit to Bedlam, Farewell.

From a London Paper.

A few days ago a countryman on his way home from Penrith, was a larmed by a loud report, seemingly that of a pistol, immediately behind him—and almost at the same instant he fell from his horse to the ground. Some of his neighbours travelling the same road, who saw him fall, hastened to his assistance, and conveyed him in a state of insensibility, to a public house at a short distance. Here when he recovered his recollection, he related to them the circumstance of the report, which some of them had heard, adding that he had distinctly seen the flash of fire arms at the same time, and that he believed himself mortally wounded, for he had felt something like a ball enter his back. His friends proceeded to examine him, but could perceive no bodily injury he had received, except a slight contusion on the head, evidently the effect of his fall. After some time passed in vain surmises on the nature of the attack, a bye stander observed, that he believed he had discovered the author of the alarm in a bottle of yeast which he pointed to, then foaming over in the poor man's pocket. The fermentation of the yeast had forced out the cork with the explosion that had excited so much terror and speculation.

From the American Daily Advertiser.

"Tit for tat."
"Butter for fat."—Anonymous.
Mr. Poulson.

I observed in your paper of this morning, an article from the National Intelligencer, signed Mary Woolstoncraft, jr., in which this modern champion for the rights of Women, has exercised much pleasantry at the evident expense of our sex; as she also thought proper to deal her "hints" with so little mercy, the ladies must not be offended, if I on behalf of my brethren, attempt to parry the blow. I detect Corsets and Russian B. liss, and all the fraternity of body binders, as much as Miss W. and shall therefore say nothing in their defence; but, with respect to our "petticoat" pantaloons, as she is satirically, and perhaps vainly pleased to term them, I shall not be so easily induced to sign my opinion. I am rather astonished that the lady should be so displeased at this asserted "infringement;" in my estimation, it should rather be considered as a compliment on the ladies, that the men condescend to follow their example, even in matters of dress. I am sure our pantaloons are a plain article of dress, and we have a "right" to have them made as we please, as long as they carry the semblance of pantaloons, and that the present mode is most admirably convenient, with respect to coolness, and all that is too evident to be urged.

But, after all is said and done, the ladies must certainly run into far greater extravagancies in fashion than men—nay, extravagancies which our moderate sex would not dare to verge on. We see them fluttering about us, like butterflies, dressed in all the colours of the rainbow, and all the varieties which fashion can dictate, while we, poor creatures, are obliged to be contented with a repetition of one plain and almost unvaried round of cut and colour.—They flout about in their blue robes, their scarlet sashes, their yellow dresses, their purple shawls, and a long etcetera of "every shape and hue;" this is all correct—all proper, say they; but only let a man presume to put on a crimson robe, or wear a purple cloak, or a bunch of plumes in his beaver, he would be immediately denounced a madman, and become the ridicule of these fair persecutors. All these extravagancies in dress we must patiently endure, and yet be abused afterwards, or going beyond the bounds of moderation, by those who are themselves the very pink of extravagance.—Now is this fair, Mr. Poulson? I leave it to you, or any other man, (I will not leave it to any woman, they are too partial) if strict

"right," and justice will warrant this conduct.

The other morning the weather being very fine, I was promenading up Chesnut street, when I found myself suddenly and unaccountably overshadowed, and looking up to ascertain whether the sun was obscured by a cloud, I discovered myself canopied by a lady's bonnet, or something intended for one, extending, I will not pretend to say how many yards beyond the latitude of her nose, which, by the by, was of a pretty respectable length—as soon as I had escaped from this "bonnet of straw," I made way for her to pass, which she did, when I discovered that the "bonnet" was surmounted by a parterre or flower garden, blooming in the confused magnificence of a hot house. Now I do maintain, that as long as the ladies will persist in wearing these Gonastoga coverings and in carrying flower pots on top of them, we must contend for our right of wearing "petticoat pantaloons"—& I would most complaisantly suggest that if they desire to criticise or to influence the dress of men, they should first set them a better example.

MODUS MASULUS.

From the Doylestown Democrat.

SHORT HINTS.

"O misery!" exclaimed my aged grand mother as she upset the big iron pot in the kitchen, and had well nigh scalded to death poor Tray and pussy. "O misery!" continued she, "how unfortunate I am—always at mischief!—It appears as if fate was against me!"

These words of the good old lady often occur as I view the "passing things of the times." When I see a young man whose finances are limited, but whose pride knows no bounds; dash in a gig through the streets at the expense of his own reputation and the purse of his neighbour, I am instinctively led to exclaim with my grandmother—"O misery!"

The other day as I was carelessly rambling thru the fields of farmer Dobbins, I espied, seated in a fence corner, a youth, whose blooming cheeks scarce spoke him twenty-one. He was the victim of disappointed love! Sympathy for his situation prompted a tear, and I was called upon, as it were, by a natural feeling, to repeat the favourite saying of the old lady—"O misery!"

It was night, the sun had scarce sunk beneath the horizon, as I viewed a number of young men repairing to a neighbouring ale house, for the purpose, as they said, of passing away a few hours in social chat, glee and hilarity! Next morning as I was traversing the field in search of rosy health, my ears were saluted by the report of a pistol! I flew to the spot from whence it emanated, and beheld one of these same young men extended on the ground a lifeless corpse! In his hands he held a bullet with the following words:

"I am a gambler!—At play last night I lost my all, beggared my wife and family, and unable to witness their distress and misery, have fled in the face of heaven's great decree—taken my own life!—Pity and forgive me!"

As I perused these few lines—reflected upon an act so hostile and so diametrically opposed to "nature and to nature's God," and drew a comparison betwixt his situation then and that of the evening before, I could not help sighing forth—"O misery!"

When I see a woman who is the mother of a family—to whom the tender offsprings of her bosom look up to for precept and examples, and who prides herself upon the sweetness of her disposition and the affability of her manners always growling, grumbling and destroying and ruffling the temper of her husband, I cry out at once, as did my old relative—"O misery!"

When I see a young girl desirous of procuring a husband, intent only upon fixing her ruffles, gowns and bonnets, and neglecting every other part of her duty, I again say as the old lady did—"O misery!"

In fact upon every occasion of this nature, we might correctly use these words, and as applicably as we use our hands in the discharge of the duties of the table.

NICODEMUS.

NOTICE.

The Levy Court of Anne-Arundel County, will meet on the second Monday of August next, in the city of Annapolis.

By order,

June, 18, Wm. S. Green, Clk.

George & John Barber.

Desirous of accommodating their friends and the public, have at considerable expense built and equipped new vessels for the purpose of sailing them as Packets between this City and Baltimore. They are spacious, elegant, and airy, and provided with every thing necessary to promote the convenience and comfort of passengers. Every exertion will be made to insure speedy and safe passages; and no expense spared to obtain the best fare for their tables. One of their Boats will leave this place every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, at 9 o'clock, for Baltimore, and the other leave Baltimore for this place every Sunday morning at 8 o'clock, and every Wednesday and Friday morning at 9 o'clock.

They will continue to perform, for their steady friends and supporters, all business with which they may be entrusted; but to avoid being injured by mistakes, must decline holding themselves responsible for letters, or any thing which they may be said to contain.

They keep as a Druggists' store, will build Schooner, which will take freight to any place on the Chesapeake Bay—their charge of captain Spencer, a careful and experienced skipper. Persons wishing to employ her are requested to make application at either of their stores situated near the dock.

We will embrace this opportunity of noticing the illiberal treatment which we have received from the few of our fellow citizens who are so blind to the welfare of Annapolis, which should ever have a line of Packets of her own, as diligently to counteract the interference of strangers with our line, and who carry their hostility towards us so far, as when called from home to themselves in preference to going with us, to give more than our price for a passage, to go with those whose interests are by no means connected with Annapolis; with those who live in a town which has ever been inimical to her, and who it is likely would, if our vessels were taken from the line, and it should happen no longer to take their off likewise, and thus leave the citizens of this place destitute of a water carriage to Baltimore. But what makes the treatment, of which we complain, appear in our view so very ungenerous, is that the very persons who thus aid our opponents, have, when it was needful to themselves, requested us to transport business to them in Baltimore—a thing we have never refused to do, though we have never used or received compensation for the same. Such conduct, then, the candid and unprejudiced must agree with us, is illiberal, and we now inquire, whether any man, of feeling, would, after patiently submitting to it more than twelve months, consent to perform the unprofitable job of that, who thus throw their profitable ones into the hands of others? We think there are none who would, and in future it need not be expected of us. The profits of our line have arisen principally from the passage money, and not from the cost of freight. But even the receipts for passages began to be much abridged nearly three years ago, by the Baltimore steam boats forsaking their regular line, and coming upon this wharves the meeting of the legislature, or the sitting of the courts of appeal and chancery, made it necessary for strangers to visit the city.

It has been said that we ought to procure a Steam Boat—this would no doubt be highly gratifying to the public, to whom we must say we are grateful for past encouragement, and to please whom we would hesitate to do anything consistent with right and our own safety, but when we take into consideration the first cost of such an establishment, the extensive patronage which would be necessary to support it, and the present unprofitableness of the line of Packets between this and Baltimore, we are brought irresistibly to conclude that such a step, on our part, would be nothing short of a foolishly dissipating & wasting the earnings of our past lives, and sealing the ruin of ourselves and our families. Let those who are inconsiderately talked of what we ought to do, bear in mind, that the abolition of the general court, the taking of the funds from the College, and the late act altering the time of the meeting of the General Assembly, from a season of the year when the voyage is usually clement, and our Packets are running, to a time when they are laid up on account of its tempestuousness, have tended to reduce the receipts of the line to less than be little more than sufficient to defray the expense attendant upon it, and not enough to compensate us for the sacrifice of our time, which we might frequently employ in more profitable pursuits. If there are any who doubt this statement, let them only examine our books for the two last years, and then if they find what we have said is not correct, let them expose the falsity of it to the world. Still in defence of this, if there are, among those who are in favour of a Steam Boat, any who are so convulsed in favour of one, any one or two who will come forward and contribute a proportionate part of the cost of building and running such a vessel, we will certainly unite with them in putting one upon the line. If there are none such to be found, because of the great hazard and danger of the undertaking, we hope that all citizens, against us, for not doing so without adequate means, will cease, and that our business will not suffer any declension on that account.

We now assure our firm friends, that whenever Annapolis improves so far as to provide support adequate to the establishment of a Steam Boat, we will furnish ourselves with a Steam Boat, equal to any belonging to the Chesapeake; and until such time arrives, no reasonable man ought to expect us, alone, to do so.

Annapolis, June 18, 1818.

Wheeler & Weedon.

Respectfully inform the public, that they have commenced the Cabinet Making, Carpentening, Upholstering, Curtain Hanging and Papering Business, at their shop nearly opposite the Post Office, in this city. They solicit a share of public patronage, and assure all who may favour them with employment, that every exertion will be used to give satisfaction. They may attend at the residence of all country gentlemen who may want work done in either of the two last lines on a moderate terms, and with neatness and despatch.

Annapolis, June 25, 1818.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, July 9.

We are authorised to state, that John C. Herbert, esq. declines being a Candidate for Congress at the ensuing election.

JOHN T. STODDERT, Esquire, of Charles county, is a Candidate to represent the District of Charles, St. Mary's, and Calvert counties, in the Congress of the United States.

Federal Republican Ticket. HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

FOR CALVERT COUNTY.

Dr. John Dare,
Samuel Turner,
Joseph W. Reynolds,
John J. Brooke.

FOR DORCHESTER COUNTY.

Benjamin W. Lecompte,
Edward Griffith,
Thomas Pitt,
Henry Keene.

FOR KENT COUNTY.

Isaac Spencer,
Henry Fulghman,
William Knight,
Thomas B. Hynson.

On Tuesday last negroes Dick and Ned, charged with having committed rapes, were arraigned at the bar of the special court now sitting in this city. The former plead *Guilty* and the latter *Not Guilty*. Ned was brought to the bar again yesterday, when, after hearing considerable argument for and against him, the jury retired to their room, and after a short absence returned with the verdict—*Guilty*.

They were remanded to prison to await the sentence of the law.

At a meeting of the stockholders of The Planters Bank of Prince George's County, held at Upper Marlboro' on the 25th day of June last,

John Read Magruder, Esquire, was unanimously elected President, and the following gentlemen Directors—

Samuel Sprigg,
David Crawford,
Alexander H. Boteler,
Philemon Chew, jr.,
Richard W. West,
William Hill,
Edward Harwood,
Robert W. Bowie,
John Hodges, of Thomas,
Francis M. Hall,
Clement Brooke,
John Contee.

On Thursday the 2d inst. Truman Tyler, Esq. was unanimously appointed Cashier.

MARRIED,

On Sunday evening last, by the R. v. M. GIST, Mr. RICHARD PARKINSON, to Miss SUSANNA WELCH, all of this city.

A writer is freely admitted into the National Intelligencer who says, "the system of commercial restriction is now admitted to have been a visionary theory." The same writer says, "what heart is so cold as not to rejoice that the practical measure of a navy prevailed over the visionary system of gun-boat defence."

What more than this have the Federalists ever said?—E. paper.

More Ships of the Line.

We observe by the Democratic Press, that orders have been given by the Navy Department, for laying down the keels of two seventy-four at Philadelphia.

TRIBUTE TO THE BRAVE.

Sackett's Harbor, June 2.

On Thursday the 24th of May, the remains of brigadier gen. Zebulon M. Pike, and his aid de camp, capt. Nicholson, who were (after the defeat of the enemy) killed by the explosion of their magazines, at York in U. Canada, on the 27th day of April, 1813—and also, those of capt. Ambrose Spencer, jr. (formerly aid de camp to major gen. Brown, who died with a wound received in the battle at the Niagara Falls on the 25th of July, 1814—were removed from Fort Tompkins, and buried with military honours, on the United States ground near the Madison Barracks.

A large number of citizens attended the procession, who manifested a great regard for the memory of those departed heroes.

The order of the procession was as follows: The military escort, consisting of the 2d regiment of U. S. Infantry, and capt. Junius F. Heileman's company of U. S. Artillery, formed as a single battalion, and commanded by col. Leavenworth, of the U. S. Army.

1. The Military Escort.
2. The Clergy.
3. The body of capt. Spencer. Pall Bearers, Lt. Ransom, Lieut. Ashron.
4. The body of capt. NICHOLSON. Pall Bearers, Capt. Heileman Maj. Smith.
5. The body of brig. gen. PIKE. Pall Bearers, Col. Brady, Captain Woolsey, U. S. N.
6. Gen. Brown, Gen. Peter B. Porter, and aids de camp to the former, as chief mourners.
7. The Sailors of the Navy.
8. The Marines off duty.
9. The Warrant Officers of the Navy.
10. The commissary and Quarter Master, (not of the line of the army.)
11. Surgeons' Mates of the Army and Navy.
12. Surgeons of the Army and Navy.
13. Officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps in order of rank.
14. Citizens late of the Army and Navy.
15. Citizens.
16. Capt. Briley, Marshal of the day on horseback.

The whole ceremony was appropriate and well conducted.

Major Samuel Brown, late of the Quarter Master General's Department, arrived in the Lady of the Lake on the evening of the 27th, and brought with him the remains of captain Spencer from Niagara.

The coffins in which general Pike and captain Nicholson were buried (in 1813) were both perfectly sound. Neither of them were opened; but it is thought, from the weight of gen. Pike's coffin, that his body remained in the same state as when first buried. He was kept for several days in spirits, and buried in a dry subterranean vault, originally termed a magazine.

It is painful to reflect that the U. States are precluded, by their own negligence, from the power (without inconsistency) of erecting any monument to the memory of this trio of valorous soldiers, who so nobly fell in the cause of our common country. While the tomb of our Washington is without a monument, who would not blush to see our country erect one to the memory of any other man? It is hoped, however, that individual exertion will effect on this subject, that, which probably in many other countries, less able than the U. States, would be done by the public.

To the Editors of the American.

KIDNAPPING.

The following letter, is from a very respectable gentleman of Georgetown, Delaware.

Georgetown, (Del.) June 25. 1818.

Sir,

A free negro man, named Jacob Goody, about 21 years of age, was kidnapped near Concord, Sussex county, state of Delaware, on Saturday night, the 13th June.—He is a slender make, near 6 feet high, not very black, and has a blacker mark under one of his arms, and a scar on one of his hands which projects into a remarkable ridge—one of his great toes has been mashed, which occasions it to be larger than the other, & one ankle is larger than the other—he has round shoulders and stoops when walking. He is supposed to be in possession of one Charles Carson, and his partner, Smith, both negro traders; although it is probable they may pass by other names, in the Southern states. It is said that Carson lives in Burke county, North Carolina. That he & Smith have a number of negroes, and will travel perhaps the following route, viz. To Alexandria, or City of Washington; from thence to Fredericksburgh; from thence to Cartersville, on James River; from thence to Coal's Ferry, on Stanton; from thence to Danville, on Dan River; from thence to Troublesome Old Iron Works; from thence to Col. Hunter's; from thence to Burke county; but it is uncertain whether they will travel from Hunter's by Shaber's Cross Roads to Salisbury, or from Hunter's to Salem, & from thence to Shallowford, on Adkin river or creek, and from thence to Carson's Pleasant Garden via Morgantown. Whether this should be the route or not, it is probable that

the negroes in possession of Carson and Smith, will be sent to New-Orleans. It is said that Carson and Smith were at Alexandria, on Friday the 19th, with their negroes.

Yours, &c.

P. ROBINSON.

Translated for the Baltimore Patriot.

Gazette of Buenos Ayres, Wednesday, 22d April, 1818.

DETAIL OF THE BATTLE OF MAIPU. Despatch from his Excellency the Captain General of the Andes, to the Supreme Government. Most Excellent Sir,

The unexpected event of the night of the 19th ult. in the Cancha Bayada, put in jeopardy the liberty of Chili. It was indeed a frightful scene, to see the dispersion of an army, composed of valiant men, full of discipline and instruction, without being beaten.

Since I opened the campaign, I have been so gratified that I look on victory as certain, and all my movements were always directed to have it complete and decisive. The enemy since he abandoned Curico, did not find any position capable of preventing our forces from molesting him in his flanks, and threatening to turn him. Accordingly, both armies fell together, on the 19th, upon Talca, making it impossible to undertake a retreat, or cross over the river Maule.

This situation, the most desperate, became by an accident, the most favourable. Our columns of infantry did not reach us until sunset, & at that hour it became impossible to undertake an attack on the town. The army was then formed provisionally in two lines, whilst we were reconnoitering for the most advantageous position that it could be placed in, which having selected, I ordered the right wing to occupy it, but this movement was badly executed, and the left was beginning to follow it, when a most brisk and desperate attack from the enemy put in total confusion our baggage and artillery, which were then moving. It was then 9 o'clock, P. M. and this confusion was soon followed by the dispersion of our left, after a brisk firing which lasted half an hour, in which the enemy suffered great loss, and ourselves had the misfortune to see the brave Gen. O'Higgins wounded.

Myself, with all the other chiefs and officers, employed all our efforts to rally them, which at first was effected under the protection of the reserve. Here one of the most obstinate engagements again took place, but the night rendered all our measures unavailing, and at last we had no other resource but to give way.

Our right had not been much harassed, and Col. Las Heras had the glory of conducting and withdrawing, in good order, the corps of infantry and artillery that composed it. This was the only support that remained to us on my arrival at Chimbarouge. I then pursued every effort to effect a re-union on the neck of R. gutema. The head-quarters was placed at San Fernando.

Here I remained two days, and I can assure your Excellency our situation was a most embarrassing one. We had lost all the baggage and materials of the army; destitute of every thing, we wanted every thing, in order to oppose an enemy, superior in numbers, and elated with victory. In this situation, I found no other expedient but to fall back on Santiago, and procure every possible assistance to accomplish the salvation of our country.

It is surpassing belief to say, that in the course of three days the army was re-organized in the field of Instruction, one league distant from the city. The spirits of the soldiers were regained, and in thirteen days after our defeat, and a retreat of eighty leagues, we found ourselves in a situation to meet the enemy. The interest, energy & firmness with which the chiefs and all the officers of the army co-operated to establish order and discipline, will redound to their eternal honor. It is true that our forces were inferior to those of the enemy. Many of our corps were mere skeletons, and we had battalions composed of only 200 men.

In the mean time the enemy was advancing with rapidity, and on the 1st inst. I had positive information that the main part of the army had crossed the Maipo, by the roads of Longuenna, & directed their march towards the defiles of La Caba.

The position of our encampment was neither secure or military. On the 2d we encamped on the Esperanza. That day, and on the 3d and 4th,

our guerrillas had much firing, and the army passed all those nights under arms.

The enemy approached us at last on the 5th. All his movements appeared directed to turn our right, threaten the capitol, cut off our communication with Acouagua, & secure to himself the communication with Valparaiso.

When I observed that he had for his object the accomplishment of this movement, I considered that a favourable opportunity to attack him on his march, and place myself in his front by means of a change of direction on the right. This was the preparation to all the posterior operations.

I immediately placed all the infantry under the command of the well deserving Brigadier Gen. Balcarra; the right under the Col. Las Heras; the left under the Lieut. Col. Don Hilario De La Quintana; the cavalry of the right under col. Martin Zapola, with his squadrons of grenadiers; and that of the left under col. Don Ramon Freyre, with his squadrons of the guard of his excellency of the director of Chili, and the chasseurs of the Andes.

The enemy having perceived our first movement, took a strong position, detaching to a small hill a battalion of chasseurs to support a battery of four pieces placed at this point. This disposition was well chosen, as it completely secured their left, and their fires flanked and beat all the front of the position.

Our line, formed in close and parallel columns, inclined on the right of the enemy, presenting an oblique attack on his flank, which was uncovered. The reserve charging also upon the same, was in the attitude of turning it and supporting our right. The battery of eight pieces of Chili, commanded by commandant Blanco Ciceron, and another of four pieces under commandant Plaza, were advantageously placed, and played with success upon the enemy's position.

In this situation our columns began to move from the skirts of the small hill which formed our position, to march to charge the enemy's line, then commenced a most stupendous fire, but did not succeed in stopping our march.—His flank battery on the hill did us great injury; at the same time heavy masses of enemy's cavalry, situated in the interval, came to charge the horse grenadiers, who being formed in columns by squadrons, were advancing on us in front. The first squadron was commanded by Escalada, who seeing himself threatened by the enemy, marched immediately upon him, sword in hand. The commandant, Medina, followed this movement.

The firing also commenced from our left, and soon the whole line was engaged, as well as the reserve which came up at the moment the vigor of our line began to droop. But the charge made by the reserve and by the commandant Tonson, of the first regiment of Coquimbo, gave a new impulse to our line, which fell upon the enemy with more spirit than ever. It may be said that hardly a brisker attack has been witnessed, nor a more vigorous and obstinate resistance. The constancy of our soldiers and their heroic force triumphed at last, and the enemy was put completely to the rout.

The general in chief, Osorio, escaped with only about 200 horsemen. It is probable he will be taken by the cavalry that pursues him. All his generals are prisoners in our possession. The number of the prisoners is 3,000, and 190 officers, with the greatest part of the chiefs of the corps. The field of battle is covered with 2,000 killed. All his artillery, parks, hospitals, with the surgeons, military chest—in a word, every thing composing the royal army is dead, prisoner, or in our possession. I compute our loss at 1,000 killed and wounded. The force of the enemy, of all descriptions was 5,300, and ours 4,900.

[The despatch concludes by recommending several officers to the consideration of the government.] Head Quarters, Santiago, 19th April, 1818.

JOSE DESAN MARTIN.

Buenos Ayres, April 19.

By advices received from the interior, and from persons of intelligence and veracity, who succeeded in escaping from the power of the vigilant enemy, we learn that the patriotic spirit which maintains itself in those parts of the country in all its vigor, gives no small assistance to their oppressors, keeping

in continual alarm the parties of Sillo; that the patriots hold the territory from Potosi to Chuquibambilla, and intercept all provisions that Texada, with his force, does the same near Cinti; that the commandant, Mendez, in San Lorenzo, and the serjeant major Roxas, who closely invest the enemy at Tarifa, do not suffer them to leave their intrenchments; and where extreme necessity obliges them to employ a larger force on their expeditions they suffer no less by the enormous and scandalous desertions which they experience from the vicinity of our troops. We may judge of their necessities in this respect from their having been no money coined in the mint of Potosi, or any working of the mines from the month of December past, owing to the want of mercury; that the commandant, Lira, attacked the enemy near Oruro, routed them, and took 200 prisoners, with considerable ammunition, and one cannon; a few escaped by flight, while the rest, consisting of about 400 new recruits, finding themselves betrayed dispersed—finally, that if the order and union which now so happily reigns, shall continue to prevail we shall soon see the country delivered from those enemies who so unjustly oppose themselves to its freedom.

To the most excellent Don Martin Belgrano, Captain General of the Provinces, and Commander in Chief of the auxiliary Army of Peru.

Most excellent Sir—I have to inform your Excellency, that lieut. col. Don Manuel Edward Arias was charged with the command of the out posts, (van guard) with instructions to post himself in Huachuca, to cover the defiles, and observe the ulterior movements of the enemy. He was also enjoined to annoy the enemy, by means of parties well mounted, approaching as near as possible—the result has been, that he has succeeded in capturing, in the immediate vicinity of the enemy's camp, 1247 head of wool cattle; he has also taken twelve of those mortars, by means of which the enemy were enabled to execute their perfidious designs and which have been promptly assigned by the commandant of the guard for the fort of San Francisco.

I have the honor to be, &c.

MARTIN GUERMES.

March 28th, 1818.

Note.—Those who understand and know with what difficulty the enemy procure the means of assistance in our country, not only on account of the constant harassment which they suffer from our troops, but also because the provisions being all in the possession of the Americans, are concealed or removed away, will be able to estimate the merit of this success, and the several blows which it inflicts upon them many times greater than the capture of a regiment.

From the Baltimore Weekly Messenger.

"Man that is born of a woman is of few days and full of trouble; he cometh forth as a flower and is cut down, he fleeth also as a shadow and continueth not."

Job, xiv. 1.

"The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power, And all that beauty, all that wealth of gave,

Await alike the inevitable hour— The path of glory leads but to the grave."

Died at sea, on the 16th April last, Captain William S. Stockton, worthy and much esteemed inhabitant of this city. In the melancholy bereavement of this meritorious and much regretted gentleman, day which forboded his long look for return to the bosom of a family expecting family and friends, was in a moment overclouded by a lentling woe; the gay illusion beamed in each anxious eye to a husband, and to greet a friend was at once supplanted by the messenger of death; as unto a lovely rose which budded forth the morn, an emblem of joy and tranquility, the cruel spoiler came, he plucked the beautiful blossom from its native twig, its life faded, and nought but a withered thorn remains on the desolate waste.—A fond and amiable parent, alas! whose gentle breast fortified by nature to sustain dire innovations of grief, is withered ere the honey moon is over, mourns a tender affectionate husband cut down in the splendor of bloom of life. The writer of this feeble tribute well knew the virtues of this excellent man, he sincerely sympathizes with the train of relations and friends in untimely loss. In his family

...treaty was the tender parent
and affectionate husband, and in the
circle of his friends and acquaint-
ances, he was warm hearted, sin-
cere and beloved by all who knew
him; in his profession he was a
brave and intelligent seaman, and an
upright gentlemanly man, and his
memory will long bloom green in
the recollection of all who had the
happiness of his acquaintance.

Far from the endearing sym-
pathies of a much loved consort, he
finished his honourable voyage of life
His parting requiem was the roaring
billow—the tears and sighs shed
around his death bed, the gentle
dews of Heaven, and the angel
winis. His cruise is over, and he
is called below to a watery sepul-
chre.

—Until his great commander
Shall give the word to pipe all
hands aloft.”

From the Montreal Gazette, of
June 24.

ACCIDENT.

In the night of the 17th inst. the
Steam vessel Car of Commerce ra-
fool of a small vessel, (the sloop
Betsey) about 25 tons burthen, ly-
ing broadside in the middle of the
ship channel, off Cap Rouge, about
three leagues from Quebec, laden
with about 500 minots of wheat.
The captain and pilot were in the
bow of the Car of Commerce upon
the look out, as the channel is ra-
ther difficult. They perceived a
light on the larboard side, supposed
to be a vessel, and took care to a-
void it—but the little sloop be-
came a wreck, and being nearly level
with the water was not perceived
until the Car of Commerce was upon
her. She was almost instantly sunk
and lost. It is alleged that an
aged woman perished, but this is
also conjectured, the rest of the crew,
by means of paravents, and four
men were saved with much diffi-
culty, and brought up to Batiscan,
the nearest place where they could
be landed.

The general city of several of the
passengers deserves public notice.
Henry McKenzie, Esq. Dr. Selby,
Mr. McLean, Mr. Platt of Platts-
burgh, Lieut. Elbourne, and Lieut.
Creavets of the Royal Engineers,
and some others united to make a
visit for the relief of the poor suf-
ferers to enable them to return to
their homes, to which the master,
Capt. McDonnell, freely contributed
his share.

TROY, June 30.

Five English Guineas & a half Jo-
seph were exchanged at the Troy
store on Thursday by a young
man who says, that he, in company
with another person, found them,
together with some other pieces, in
the bank of Lake Champlain at a
place where the earth had caved off
in spring, a few rods from the old
French Fort at Crown Point. The
pieces were coined under the fol-
lowing reigns, viz.—James 2d, 1688,
William 3d, 1699, Queen Anne
4th, George 1st, 1702; the Portuguese
gold bears the date of 1759. The
whole number found were 8 guineas
and 3 half Joes. The pieces appear
to be perfectly preserved, notwith-
standing they have probably lain in
the earth nearly sixty years.

From the Aurora.

GENERAL JACKSON.

The ministerial papers have be-
come the property of general Jackson.
His office is his splendid public
place; they operate as a foil that
is painful to those pigmies, who
strain their necks to look
about being able to reach his
bosom of a lofty
whole of his aims.

New Orleans saved, and the ene-
my who survived driven into the
without beauty or bounty.
The claims of those who envy
Washington—conflagrated—the
cove of the nation in all its de-
ments—put to flight by a pis-
tol guard of British troops, and
the beautiful bloom of the
twigs, its life-giving
thought but a vindictive
line on the dead
fond and amiable pa-
those gentle breast
nature to sustain
of grief, is with
honey moon is over,
ender affectionate
wn in the winter
fe. The weaver of
well knew the mo-
his excellent man-
sympathies with
ations and friends
sa. In his family

From the Pittsburgh Mercury,
June 19.

ANOTHER MURDER.

We are almost satiated with re-
cording the frequent instances of
the most atrocious and flagitious
crimes. There is scarcely a paper
we open but contains an account of
either a murder, a robbery, a theft,
or some other instance of human
depravity. This state of public
morals is truly deplorable; and loud-
ly calls for the most active exertions,
not only of the civil magistrate,
but also of the statesman, the mo-
ralist, and the divine. Our last
Zanesville papers, give us the fol-
lowing account of another murder.
On the night of the 16th of May,
at twelve or one o'clock, sundry
shrieks were heard at or near the
upper bridge, at that place, but were
not regarded. In the morning, a
trail of blood was discovered along
the upper bridge & leading over the
railing. These circumstances gave
rise to suspicions that some foul ac-
t had been committed. In the course
of the day, a certain Joseph Teal,
of that place, was arrested & com-
mitted to prison on suspicion of
having committed a murder. The
circumstances against him were,
blood found on some of his clothes,
having been out late at night on the
16th. No dead body, however, was
at that time found, nor was there
any knowledge of any person being
missing. In a few days after, the
court of quarter sessions sat; and
there being no evidence at that time
before the grand jury to find a bill
against Teal, he was liberated.

On the 6th inst. however, it was
discovered that the apprehension of
the citizens, were but too well
founded. On that day, the dead
body of a man was found in the
river twenty miles below Zanesville.
On examining the body, there was
found a stab in the neck, and deep
scabs in the breast, apparently with
a dirk.—The countenance and per-
son of the corpse, was so decayed,
that the features could not be dis-
tinctly recognized. It was, how-
ever, supposed to be the body of
Thomas Enoch, formerly of Lin-
coln county, district of Maine, who
had left that place about four years
ago; had resided, for some time, at
Fawcettston, about 50 miles below
Pittsburgh; but who had very re-
cently come to reside in Zanesville.
He was seen late in the evening of
the night on which the supposed
murder was committed. He had
not been heard of since, and the
corpse in question is supposed to be
his. On this discovery being made,
Joseph Teal, mentioned above, an
Englishman by birth, and a shoe-
maker by trade, was again arrested
as the supposed murderer, and he is
now in jail awaiting his trial.

The physicians who examined the
body of the deceased, give the fol-
lowing description of his person.
“Upon an examination the body
presented, the physicians of Zanes-
ville and Putnam give it as their op-
inion that his death was caused by
two punctured wounds which were
inflicted in or near the right breast,
probably by a dirk, or sharp pointed
knife.

“The scars and marks upon his
body, after a minute observation,
are found to be as follows, viz. He
has upon the second finger of the
right hand the representation of a
diamond ring, in black Indian Ink,
the rim of the diamond being the
same, but the diamond repre-
sented with red Indian Ink.

“Upon the inside of the right
arm, about three inches above the
wrist, is the square and compass,
including the letter G. About all
an inch above it is “1813,” and im-
mediately above the latter is the re-
presentation of Christ on the cross,
with the usual insignia above. At
the left of the crucifix, upon a line
of its top, are the representation of
the moon and seven stars—and at
its right, in the same line, that of a
large star, or the sun; while over
the insignia at the head is repre-
sented the American eagle.

“Upon the under part of the left
arm, about six inches above the
wrist, a male and female figure are
apparent.

“The above figures were inter-
persed with red Indian Ink.

“About midway between the el-
bow and shoulder of the left arm
appeared two scars apparently from
vaccination.

“About half an inch from the
sternum (breast bone) towards the
left side appears a scar, supposed to
be a gunshot wound.

“The teeth were entire, and very
handsomely set save the two eye-
teeth of the lower jaw, which were
considerably projected, between
which were four small well-set teeth

The two front teeth of the upper
jaw were longer than usual, with a
considerable space between them.

“A scar from a lacerated wound
is apparent upon the back side of
the left arm, about five inches above
the wrist.”

THE SEA SERPENT AGAIN.

I, Shubael West, of Hallowell, in the
county of Kennebeck, master of the packet
Delia, plying between Kennebeck river and
Boston, testify and say, that I left Boston on
the morning of Sunday the 21st inst. and
at about 6 o'clock, P. M. Cape Ann bearing
W. S. W. about 2 leagues, steering a course
N. N. E. saw directly ahead, distant three-
fifths of a mile, an object which I have no
doubt was the sea serpent, so often men-
tioned by others, engaged with a whale. I
was endeavouring to elude the attack. The
serpent threw up his tail from 25 to 30 feet in
a perpendicular direction, striking the whale
with tremendous blows rapidly repeated,
which we distinctly heard, and very loud,
for two or three minutes. They then both
disappeared for several minutes, moving in
a W. S. W. direction, when they reappear-
ed, in front of us, and about under the sun,
the reflection of which was so strong as to
prevent our seeing so distinctly as before—
when the tremendous blows were repeated,
and as clearly heard as before. They again
went down for a short time, and again came
up to the surface, under our larboard quar-
ter—the whale appearing first, and the ser-
pent in pursuit. Here our view was very
fair. The serpent shot up his tail through
the water to the height before mentioned,
which he held out of water some time, wav-
ing it in the air, and at the same time, his
tail remained in this position, raised his
head rather leisurely 15 or 20 feet, as if tak-
ing a view of the surface of the sea. After
remaining in this situation a short time, he
again sunk into the water, disappeared, and
was not seen after by any on board.

The serpent's body was larger, in my op-
inion, than the mast of any ship I ever saw,
his tail appeared very ragged and rough,
and was shaped something like an eel's, and his
head like that of the land serpent. Being
well acquainted with whaling, I think the
whale was endeavouring to escape, as he
spouted but once at a time on coming to the
surface. The whale's back was distinctly
seen as well as his spouting; and the last
time he appeared, he went down before the
serpent came up. The above was seen by
all on board, amounting to 15 or 18 persons,
as well as myself, with the exception of one
woman.

During our view the combatants had pass-
ed a mile or more. The whale was a hump-
back, and a pretty large one.

SHUBAEL WEST.

Kennebeck, ss. Hallowell, June 27, 1818.
Then the above named Shubael West per-
sonally appeared before me the subscriber,
one of the justices of the peace, within and
for the county of Kennebeck, and made so-
lemn oath that the above statement of facts
by him subscribed, is just and true.

A. MANN.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remain in the Post Office, Anna-
polis, 30th June, 1818.

James Boyle, Sarah Batten, Thos.
H. Bowie, Richard Ball, 2, Sophia
Brooks, Thomas Bignell, Robert Buck-
Hannon 2, Solomon Bishop, Monsr.
Caduc, Clerk of the court of Chan-
cery, William Campbell 4, Geo. Craggs,
Wm. Caton, John M. Colewell, the Rev.
President of St. John's College, Wil-
liam Darnell, William Daywis, Richd.
Denison, Joseph Daley, Benj. Eares,
Charles Frazier, John Franklin, Har-
riet Frost, John Frost, William Fox-
croft, John Gaither, Samuel C. Grif-
ling, Horris S. Gibson, Harriet Gale,
Elyja Glenn 2, Samuel Gantt, Samuel
Horner, H. H. Hawkins, Robert B.
Hann, George Hogarth, C. Hohne,
Thos. Hall, Thos. W. Hall, Jona. Hut-
ton 3, Henry Hall, Mr. Handel, Mary
Ann Horton, Frederick Harwood, Ed-
ward Hall, Edwin Harwood, John
Johns, Arnold E. Jones, Mary Jervis
2, Daniel P. Jacob, John Johnson 2,
Wm. Kilby 3, Sarah Kent, Judge Kil-
gour, Thomas Leitch, James Lorong,
Mss. Loring, Hugh Moore, Daniel
Mahon, Anne Mahone, Ann Merican,
Miss McCulloch T. J. C. Monroe John
Mathews, Jos. McCeny, Hugh M. Guire,
Walter Norman, John Nocks, Capt.
Joseph Owens, Thos. O'Rourke, Saml.
Praker 2, Maybury Parks, Wm. Pren-
tiss 4, B. S. Pigman 12 1/2, Rinaldo
Pindle, Richard Phillips, Joseph Phelps,
John T. Richardson 2, John T. Rick-
etts, Robert B. Randolph, James Ro-
binson, Mrs. Robinson, Maria Richar-
dson, Margaret Stewart, John N. Ste-
wart, Vachel Severe, Eleanor S. Stockett,
Joseph N. Stockett, Len. Scott, J. T.
Shaff, Wm. Saunders, Thomas Ste-
wart, Danl. Sprigs, Mss. Stencombe,
W. G. Tuck, George Frost, Catharine
Tydings, Mary Thompson, James Ta-
lor, Harriet Thomas, Dr. Tilly, Wor-
shipful Master of Amanda Lodge An-
napolis, Danl. H. Higgins 2, Nathaniel
Williams, Doctr. Cha. Worthington,
Laurence VanWomer, Mrs. Wallace,
James Williams near Annapolis, Hen-
ry Woodward 2, Wm. W. Weems,
John C. Weems 2, Jona. Weedon, Geo.
Williams, Elijah Williams, Robert
Wilson, Robert Welsh near Annapolis,
Bazil Yewell.

JAMES MUNROE,
Post Master.

July 9.

In Chancery,

July 1, 1818.

Ordered, That the creditors of Brock
Mockbee, exhibit their claims, with the
vouchers thereof, to the Chancery Of-
fice, within three months from the date
hereof.

By order,

THOS. H. BOWIE,
Reg. Cur. Can.

July 9.

1 M. Stephens

Attention!

Union Fire Engine and Hose
Company.

The members of the Compa-
ny are warned to attend on Sa-
turday Evening next, at three
o'clock, at Brewer's Hotel. The
Bell will be rung to give notice
of the hour.

By order,
T. H. BOWIE Sec'y.

Land for Sale.

I will sell the land whereon I live,
situated on Herring Bay, in Anne A-
rundel county, about 20 miles from the
city of Annapolis, and about 50 miles
from Baltimore; it contains between
nine hundred and one thousand acres,
is considered by judges to be inferior
to no land in the county for the culti-
vation of tobacco, and is acted upon by
plaster and capable of great improve-
ment by clover, a great proportion of
the land is covered with wood timber &
may be easily carried to market, hav-
ing the advantage of fine landing plac-
es, being bounded by the water. Per-
sons inclined to purchase it is presum-
ed, will view the premises, which they
are invited to do. The terms will be
accommodating on payment of part of
the purchase money in hand. For
terms apply to Nicholas Brewer, who
is authorised to contract for the land.

GEORGE HOGARTH.

July 9.

WM. THOMPSON, Boot & Shoe Maker.

Inform his friends and the public
that he has removed from his former
stand to the shop formerly occupied by
Mr. George Wells and opposite Mr.
Brewer's Hotel, where he carries on
the above business in all its branches.
A share of public patronage is res-
pectfully solicited.

July 9.

3w.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans court,
June 23, 1818.

On application by petition of Ann
Munroe, executrix of the last will and
testament of John Munroe, late of A. A.
County, deceased, it is ordered that
she give the notice required by law for
creditors to exhibit their claims against
the said deceased, and that the same be
published once in each week for the
space of six successive weeks, in the
Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,
for A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel
county, hath obtained from the or-
phans court of Anne Arundel county,
in Maryland, letters testamentary on
the personal estate of John Munroe,
late of Anne Arundel county, deceased.
All persons having claims against the
said deceased, are hereby warned to
exhibit the same with the vouchers
thereof, to the subscriber, at or before
the 1st day of September next, they may
otherwise by law be excluded from all
benefit of the said estate. Given under
my hand this 23d day of June, 1818.

Ann Munroe, ex'x. of the
last Will and testament of
John Munroe.

July 2.

All persons indebted to said estate
are again called upon to settle their ac-
counts. All who do not comply with
this request by the 1st day of Septem-
ber next, may expect that measures
will be taken immediately thereafter
to enforce payment, without respect to
persons.

ANN MUNROE, ex'x.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court,
April 25, 1818.

On application by petition of Thom-
as Sellman, administrator of John Cross,
late of A. A. county, deceased, it is
ordered that he give the notice required
by law for creditors to exhibit their
claims against the said deceased, and
that the same be published once in
each week, for the space of six suc-
cessive weeks in the Maryland Gazette
and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,
for A. A. County.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arun-
del county, hath obtained from the or-
phans court of Anne Arundel county,
in Maryland, letters of administration
on the personal estate of John Cross
late of Anne Arundel county, deceas-
ed. All persons having claims a-
gainst the said deceased, are hereby
warned to exhibit the same, with the
vouchers thereof, to the subscri-
ber, at or before the 15th day of August
next, they may otherwise by law be
excluded from all benefit of the said es-
tate. Given under my hand this 25th
day of April, 1818.

Thomas Sellman, Adm'r.

July 2, 1818.

6w.

At a meeting of the Orphans
Court for Anne Arundel coun-
ty, on the 27th day of June,
1818, were present

James Mackubin
and
Lewis Neth, Jr.

The Court direct, on application of
Jacob Williams and Francis Hancock,
administrators de bonis non with the
will annexed, of Joshua Powell, late of
Anne Arundel county, deceased, that
the said Jacob and Francis cause ad-
vertisements to be inserted in the Fe-
deral Gazette of Baltimore and Mary-
land Gazette and Political Intelligen-
cer, giving three weeks notice to the
creditors of the said deceased, to bring
in their claims on or before the 30th
day of July next, in order to receive
their dividend or proportion of the as-
sets in the hands of the administrators
of the said deceased.

A true copy.

JNO GASSAWAY, Reg. Wills,
A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That agreeably to the above order of
court, the creditors of Joshua Powell,
deceased, are requested to meet with
their claims at Jacob Williams's house
near Waters's mills on the 30th July
next, to receive their dividend. All
those who neglect to appear on that
day will be shut out agreeably to law.

Jacob Williams, } Adm'r. s. D.
Francis Hancock, } B. N. W. A.
July 2. 2w.

Anne Arundel County, sc.

I hereby certify that Robert Hitch-
cock, of said county, brought before
me as a stray, a Chesnut Sorrel GELD-
ING, about twelve years old, fourteen
and a half hands high, with a small
white spot on his forehead, with both
left feet white, with a small spot rub-
bed on his left hip, shod all round, has
his tail docked, trots and canters, but
has no marks of having been worked
in gear. Given under my hand and
seal this twenty-fourth day of June,
1818.

C. A. BALDWIN, (Seal.)
3w.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber has obtained from
the orphans court of Anne Arundel
county, letters of administration on the
personal estate of Richard Tucker late
of A. A. county, deceased. All persons
having claims against the said estate,
are requested to produce them, prop-
erly authenticated, and those indebted to
make immediate payment.

RIKENA TUCKER, Adm'r.
June 25. 3w.

New & Cheap Goods.

WARFIED & RIDGELY.

Have just received, and offer for
Sale, a

HANDSOME ASSORTMENT
Of India, English, French and German

GOODS,

Suitable to this and the approaching
season, to wit:

5 ripped cotton cas- simere,	6 & 4 1/2 Cambrio Muslins,
Angola do	Mull do.
Coburg mix'd do	Stripe do.
Blue & Yellow In- dia Nankeens,	Book do.
Col'd twilled do.	Stripe & plaid Ginghams,
Plain & twilled black Bombazettes,	Super London prints,
White & black Jeans,	Ladies white & co- loured Kid & Silk Gloves,
4 1/2 Italian Crapes,	Parasols,
White & black Pat- tinet,	

A Handsome Assortment of Ladies
and Gentlemen's Silk and Cotton
Hosiery.

Mens white & brown thread do.	8 1/2 6 1/2 & 4 1/2 Fan- cy Shawls,
12 1/2 11 1/2 10 1/2 & 9 1/2 knotted coun- terpanes.	Canton Craps do.
White & coloured Marseilles Vest- ing,	7 1/2 & 4 1/2 Irish Lin- en, Black & green Flo- rence,

India Cottons, to wit:

Fine Baftas,	do. Sheetting,
Mammoodies,	do. Shirting,
Salampore, and Gurraths,	White & Brown Russia Sheetting,
Furniture Dimity,	White & Brown Tucklenburgs,
Russia Diaper,	Brown Burlaps,
8 1/2 & 6 1/2 Table do	Hessian & Brown plaids,
	Rolls,

Also their usual assortment of

Groceries,

QUEEN'S WARE, &

Ironmongery.

LIKEWISE,

FINE LIVERPOOL SALT.

All which they will dispose of Cheap
for Cash—and to their punctual cus-
tomers on accommodating terms.
Annapolis, May 7.

10

POET'S CORNER.

SACRED MUSIC.

AN ODE,

FROM THE GERMAN OF KLOPSTOCK.

Dear dream, which I must ne'er behold
fulfill'd.

Thou beamy form, more fair than orient
day.

Float back and hover yet
Before my swimming sight.

Do they wear crowns in vain that they
forebear

To realize the heavenly portraiture?
Shall marble hearse them all.
Ere the bright change be wrought?

Hail, chosen ruler of a freer world!
For thee shall bloom the never fading
song—

Who bid'st it be. To thee
Religion's honours rise.

Yes—the grave allow—of thee
I'd sing:

For once would Inspiration string the
lyre—

The streaming tide of joy,
My pledge for loftier verse.

Great is thy deed, my wish. He has
not known

What 'tis to melt in bliss, who never
felt

Devotion's raptures rise
On sacred music's wings:

Ne'er exactly trembled, when adoring
choirs

Ming'd hallow'd songs of solemn
praise;

And, at each awful pause,
The unseen choirs above.

Long float around my forehead, bliss-
ful dream!

I hear a Christian people hymn their
God.

And thousands kneel at once,
Jehovah, Lord, to thee.

The people sing their Saviour, sing the
Song;

Their simple song according with their
heart.

Yet lofty, such as lifts
The aspiring soul from earth.

On the rais'd eye lash, on the burning
cheek.

The young tear quivers, for they view
the goal

Where shines the golden crown,
Where angels wave the palm.

Hush! the clear song swells forth. Now
flows along

Music, as if pour'd forth from the
breast;

For so the master will'd
To lead its channel'd course.

Deep, strong, it seizes on the swelling
heart,

Seizing what knows not to call down
the tear

Or aroud the soul in gloom,
Or steep in holy awe.

Borne on the deep slow sounds a holy
awe

Descends. Alternate voices sweep the
dome,

Then blend their choral force,
The theme, impending doom.

Or the triumphal Hail to Him, who
rule!

While all the host of Heaven, o'er Si-
on's hill

Hover'd, and, praising, saw
Ascend the Lord of Life.

One voice alone, one harp alone, be-
gins;

But soon joins in the ever fuller choir.
The people quake. They feel

A glow of heavenly fire.

Just Joy! They scarce support it. Rolls
aloud

The organ's thunder—now more loud,
and more—

Add to the shout of all,
The temple trembles too:

Enough I sink. The wave of people
bows

Before the altars—bows the front to
earth

They taste the hallow'd cup
Devoutly, deeply, still.

One day, when rest my bones beside a
lane,

Where thus assembled worshippers a-
dore,

The conscious grave shall heave,
Its flowrets sweeter bloom:

And on the morn that from the rock
He sprang.

When praise pursues his radi-
ant way,

I'll hear—He rose again—
Shall vibrate through the tomb.

From the West-Jersey Gazette.

Mr. Killock,

I belong to the 145th Reg. of
N. J. called by way of distinction
the Broomstick Regiment. Not
long since you will recollect was
the day of Review.—About noon
the whole corps appeared on the
field, completely arm'd with fowling
pieces, guns with locks, barrels
without stocks, and stocks without
locks, or barrels, together with
broomsticks, brush-handles, & crook-
ed clubs, picked up on the spur of
the occasion, & furor-ministra arma!

and completely equipped, not with
cartridge box, scabbard and belt,
but with pocket bottles, charged to
the muzzle with the real burning
life-giving stingo.

Between twelve and one o'clock
the line was formed, but O what a
line! Not Alloway's Creek, from its
source to its mouth, had half as ma-
ny turns and windings as this illus-
trious corps; throughout the whole
of which nothing appeared but
"confusion worse confounded." No
soldier addressed by the centre of
the Regiment, but every man regu-
lated his position according to the
point of attraction to which his own
feelings directed. If thirst prevail-
ed, he applied himself to his bottle,
if fatigue oppressed, he sat or re-
clined on "the lap of earth;" if cu-
riosity prompted, he stepped aside
to gaze at the wonders around him;
or if hunger urged, he forsook his
colours for the alluring contents of
a ginger bread-stall. Every man
was at liberty, or took the liberty,
(when he stood up) of standing with
his side, face or back in front, just
as inclination dictated. This was
now and then the occasion of a co-
mical blunder, for when orders were
given to form on the right a majori-
ty, having their backs in front
began very naturally to form on the
left, which was in part of the right
to them, and which they could not
easily mistake, having in imitation
of the commander in chief, tied a
red string on the fore finger of the
right hand to distinguish it from the
left.

But no description can do justice
to the soldier-like appearance and
martial conduct of the commander
in chief. He came mounted on a
lineal descendant of Rosinante,
which like his illustrious ancestor,
not only display'd "as many angels
as a rail" by his spare flesh and pro-
minent bones, but was improved by
being ringboned, spavined, and hip
shoten. He was decorated with a
bride of which the headstall was
composed of leather, and the reins
of a pair of cast garters strongly
joined together with knots, and a
saddle, between the tree and pad of
which were inserted half a score of
chips and wedges to prevent its in-
juring the galled spine of Rosinante
the Yung r, & on each side of which
hung an iron stirrup, well burnish-
ed with rust, and supported by a
tee string. On top of this sat the
redoubtable commander of the Re-
giment, clad in a terrible chapeau
bras without lace, cockade or lea-
ther, and in a blue coat ornamented
with soiled scarlet and tarnished
buttons, beneath which, you will
take it for granted, was a waistcoat,
small clothes, boots, &c. but of
which, being things of little import,
you cannot expect the historian to
take cognizance. One thing how-
ever cannot be omitted, to his valiant
side hung a hollow scabbard, at-
tached to the hilt of a sword, which
as they were nicely joined together,
and the commander had no occasion
for so hostile a weapon, passed
off remarkably well, and not more
than two thirds of the Regiment
discovered the deception. All attri-
butions are allowed in war!

During the manual exercise there
was such a display of broomsticks,
brush handles, &c. as I had never
seen equaled, at least on the field
of battle. You may easily conceive
how well the commander's orders
comported with the arms and equip-
ments of his soldiers!—"Shoulder
firelock!" up goes a broomstick on
the right shoulder. "Handle car-
tridge!" not a cartridge box in the
Regiment. "Half cock!" a crook-
ed club. And throughout with the
same propriety.

But in encountering no such difficulty
was to be encountered, no such con-
tradiction reconciled; for if my
broomstick compeers and fellow-
soldiers per chance did not under-
stand the terms of military disci-
pline, the redoubtable commander
had only to direct their movements
by certain objects of sight in the
neighbourhood. "To the right
wheel! D—n it! why don't you
wheel to the right?" roared the
Stentorian Chief of Broomsticks,
at the same time looking at the
string on his right hand. "Wheel
about I say, with your backs to-
wards Nick Bergenopzoom's barn,
and your faces towards Cousin Tom's
smoke house, with your right sides
towards the worm fence, and your
left sides tother way?" One would
have thought this or ter explicit e-
nough—but, strange to tell! many
a brave soldier, as ever handled a
broomstick, neither knew where
Bergenopzoom's barn was, nor could
distinguish Cousin Tom's smoke
house from any other Cousin's to
the ninety-ninth remove.

After the exercises of the day
were past, my fellow soldiers of the
broomstick corps made a practical
use of their military skill, and lusti-
ly fell to work, "vi et armis," fist
and teeth, until having bit & bruise-
d each other, till neither party
could pursue the combat any longer,
they wisely resolved to enter into
a treaty of peace and alliance, of-
fensive and inoffensive, until the
next public occasion should call
forth their prowess, by which time,
it was hoped, the wounds and bruise-
s they had received in the present
engagement would bear opening and
bruising again. All things being
agreed upon, the peace was ratified
by what is called the Tumble-down
Ceremony, which consists in every
man's falling to the ground who is
unable to keep his feet.

A Soldier of the Broomstick
Regiment.

P. S. Sir, for ought I know, one
half the Regiments in New-Jersey
are as justly entitled to the martial
epithet of Broomstick, as the 145th.
Be that as it may, I hope they will
excuse a fond partiality to my own,
for which I cannot but acknowledge,
I feel a kind of unutterable re-
gard.

From the Quarterly Review.

NORTHERN EXPEDITION.

"If an open navigation should be
discovered across the polar basin,
the passage over the pole or close
to it, will be one of the most inter-
esting events to science that ever
occurred. It will be the first time
that the problem was properly solv-
ed with which the learners of geo-
graphy are sometimes puzzled—that
of going the shortest way between
two places lying east and west of
each other, by taking a direction
of north and south.—The passage
of the pole will require the undivided
attention of the navigator. On
approaching this point from which
the northern coasts of Europe, Asia
and America, and every part of them
will bear south of him, nothing can
possibly ass at him in ascertaining
his course and keeping on the right
meridian of his destined place but
a correct knowledge of the time, &
yet no means of ascertaining that
time will be afforded him. The on-
ly time he can have, with any de-
gree of certainty, as long as he re-
mains on or near the pole, must be
that of Greenwich, and this he can
only know from good chronometers;
for from the general hazy state of
the atmosphere and particularly ab-
out the horizon, and the sameness
in the altitude of the sun, at every
hour in the four and twenty, he
must not expect to obtain an ap-
proximation even of the apparent
time by observation, and he will
have no stars to assist him. All his
ideas respecting the heavens, and
the reckoning of his time will be
reversed, and the change not gra-
dual, as in proceeding from the east
to the west, or the contrary, but in-
stantaneous. The magnetic needle
will point to its unknown magnetic
pole, or fly round the point of the
bowl from which it is suspended,
and that which indicated north will
now be south; and the east will be
come the west, and the hour of noon
will be that of midnight."

Extract from Miss Hannah Moore's

"Strictures on the modern sys-
tem of female education."

"Since, then, there a season,
when the youthful must cease to be
young, and the beautiful to excite
admiration, to learn how to grow
old gracefully, is, perhaps, one of
the rarest and most valuable acts
that can be taught to women. And,
it must be confessed, it is a most se-
vere trial for those women to be
called to lay down beauty, who have
nothing else to take up. It is for
this sober season of life, that edu-
cation should lay up its rich resour-
ces. However disregarded hither-
to they may have been, they will be
wanted now. When admirers fall
away, and flatterers become mute,
the mind will be driven to retire in
to itself, and if it find no entertain-
ment at home, it will be driven back
again upon the world with increas-
ed force. Yet, forgetting this, do
we not seem to educate our daugh-
ters exclusively for the transient
period of youth, when it is to ma-
ture life we ought to advert? Do
we not educate them for a crowd,
forgetting that they are to live at
home—for the world, and not for
themselves? For show, and not for
use—for time, and not for eterni-
ty?"

Sunday School Repository.

The number of this valuable pub-
lication for June, contains an inte-

resting collection of matter relating
to the subject of Sunday schools—
institutions of great importance to
the community, and producing ef-
fects which deeply impress every
good mind with the most favourable
sentiments of their utility. The
account of the annual meeting of
the New York Sunday School Soci-
ety held in May last, contains an in-
teresting history of the progress &
success of the society. From an
address made at that meeting by J.
Bristed, Esq. we copy the following
anecdote:

"A few days since, a young man,
about 19 years of age, called at the
British Consul's office, (in this city)
and made himself known as one,
whom, but a few years before, the
Consul had taken into his own Sun-
day School, in the North of Ireland,
as a poor, little, helpless, wretched
outcast. No nuptial tie had conse-
crated the birth of this child of mi-
sery, baptised in tears. No father
owned him for a son. But the Sun-
day School was to him as a father,
and a mother, and a sister, and a
brother. The precepts of religion
and morality which he learned there,
have stricken deep root into his
heart, have blossomed in beauty, &
are now ripening into an abundance
of fruit. He poured into the Con-
sul's lap more than a hundred dol-
lars, the little earnings of his bodi-
ly toil, in this land of liberty, this
asylum of affliction, to be remitted
to his destitute mother, for her or-
phan daughter of a son and son-w."

Farmers Bank of Maryland,

24th June, 1818

In compliance with the charter of the
Farmers Bank of Maryland, and with
a supplement thereto establishing a
Branch thereof at Frederick town, No-
tice is hereby given to the stockholders
on the Western Shore, that an election
will be held at the Banking house in
the city of Annapolis, on the first Mon-
day in August next, between the hours
of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock, P.
M. for the purpose of choosing from
amongst the stockholders, sixteen di-
rectors for the Bank at Annapolis, & one
director for the Branch Bank at Fre-
derick town. By order,

JONA. PINKNEY, Cashier.

The Editors of the Maryland Re-
publican, Annapolis, and Federal Ga-
zette and American, Baltimore, are re-
quested to publish the above once a
week for four weeks.

SUBSCRIBERS

To Robbins' Journal,

Are informed that the work is received
and ready for delivery, at the Book
Store of Mr. Geo. Shaw, and at the
Office of the Maryland Gazette.

Feb. 1

Baltimore and West River

Packet.

The subscriber having purchased of
the Messrs. Barbers that large, conve-
nient, and swift sailing Schooner, ED-
WARD LLOYD, has commenced run-
ning her as a regular packet from West
River to Baltimore. She will leave
West River every Wednesday morn-
ing at 9 o'clock for Baltimore—return-
ing, leave Baltimore every Saturday
morning at 9 o'clock. He has engag-
ed Capt. Henry Crandell, a skilful and
industrious man, to take charge of her.
Passengers may be assured that they
will meet with the best accommodati-
ons.

All orders left at his store at West
River will be punctually attended to.

WILLIAM NORMAN

June 1

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for Sale, at this Office,

The Laws of Maryland,

Passed December Session, 1817.

Price—\$ 1 50.

ALSO,

The Votes & Proceedings

Of last Session.

Price—\$ 1 50.

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

Declarations on Promissory Notes, and
bills of exchange against Drawer,
first, second, and third Endorser, in
assumpsit generally.
Debt on Bond and Single Bill,
Common Bonds,
Appeal do.
Tobacco Notes, &c. &c.

June 11.

NOTICE.

The Levy Court of Anne Arundel
County, will meet on the second Mon-
day of August next, in the city of An-
napolis.

By order,

Wm. S. Green, Clk.

June, 18.

George & John Barber.

Desirous of accommodating their friends
and the public, have at considerable ex-
pense purchased and equipped new ves-
sels for the purpose of sailing from be-
tween this City and Baltimore. They
are spacious, elegant, and airy,
and provided with every thing neces-
sary to promote the convenience and
comfort of passengers. Every exertion
will be made to insure speedy and safe
passages; and no expense spared to ob-
tain the best fare for their tables.
One of their Boats will leave this
place every Monday, Wednesday and
Friday morning, at 9 o'clock, for Bal-
timore, and the other leave Baltimore for
this place every Sunday morning at 8 o'clock,
and every Wednesday and Friday morning
at 9 o'clock.

They will continue to perform, for their
steady friends and supporters, all busi-
ness with which they may be entrusted,
avoid being injured by mistakes, most ca-
refully holding themselves responsible for let-
ters, or any thing which they may be re-
quired to contain.

They keep as a Dock a large, new
built Schooner, which will take freight to
any place on the Chesapeake Bay—she is
in the charge of Captain Spencer, a careful
experienced skipper. Persons wishing to
employ her are requested to make applica-
tion at either of their stores situate near the
dock.

We will embrace this opportunity of be-
ticing the illiberal treatment which we
received from the few or our fellow citi-
zens who are so blind to the welfare of An-
napolis, which should ever have a line of
packets of her own, as diligently to con-
tinue the interference of strangers with
our life, and who carry their hostility to-
wards us, so far, as when called from home
themselves in preference to going with us,
to give more than our fare for a passage,
go with those whose interests are by no
means connected with Annapolis, with
those who live in a town which has been
inimical to her, and who it is likely
would, if our vessels were taken from the
line, and it should happen no longer to
their own convenience to continue upon it,
take their off likewise, and thus leave the
citizens of this place destitute of a ves-
sels to Baltimore. But what makes the
treatment, of which we complain, ap-
pear in our view so very ungenerous, is
that the very persons who thus and our op-
ponents, have, when it was needful to de-
mand, requested us to transport business
men in Baltimore—a thing we have never
refused to do, though we have never re-
ceived compensation for the same. Such
conduct, then, the candid and unpreju-
diced must agree with us, is illiberal, and
we now inquire, whether any man of prin-
ciple or feeling, would, after patiently submit-
ting to it more than twelve months, con-
tinue to perform the unprofitable jobs of those
who thus throw their profits into the
hands of others? We think there is
none who would, and in future it need
be expected of us. The profits of our line
have arisen principally from the passage
money, and not from the cost of freight.
But even the receipts for passages began
to be much abridged nearly three years ago,
by the Baltimore steam boats forcing their
regular lines and coming upon this line,
ever the meeting of the Legislature, or the
sitting of the courts of appeal and chancery
made it necessary for strangers to visit the
city.

It has been said that we ought to pre-
sume a Steam Boat—this would no doubt
be highly gratifying to the public, to whom
we may say we are grateful for past encour-
agement, and to please whom we would
hesitate to do any thing inconsistent with
our own safety, but when we take into
consideration the first cost of such an es-
tablishment, the extensive patronage which
would be necessary to support it, and the
present unprofitableness of the line of Pack-
ets between this and Baltimore, we are
brought irresistibly to conclude that such a
step, on our part, would be nothing but a
foolishly dissipating & wasting the earnings
of our past lives, and sealing the ruin of our
selves and our families. Let those who have
incommodiously talked of what we ought to
do, bear in mind, that the abolition of the
general court, the taking of the funds from
the College, and the late act altering the
time of the meeting of the General Assembly
from a season of the year when the weather
is usually element, and our Packets are
running, to a time when they are laid up
account of its tempestuousness, have tended
to reduce the receipts of the line so low, as to
be little more than sufficient to defray the
expense attendant upon it, and not enough
to compensate us for the sacrifice of our
time, which we might frequently employ in
more profitable pursuits. If there are any
who doubt this statement, let them come
and examine our books for the two last
years, and then if they find what we have
said is not correct, let them express their
disbelief to the world. Still in defiance of
this, if there are, among those whose ex-
istence for a Steam Boat has led them to take
so loudly in favour of one, any ten or twelve
who will come forward and contribute
proportionate part of the cost of building a
running such a vessel, we will cordially
unite with them in putting one upon the
line. If there are none such to be found,
because of the great hazard and danger of
the undertaking, we hope that all citizens
against us, for not doing so without some
reasons, will cease, and that our business
will not suffer any declension on that account.
We now assure our firm friends, that
whenever Annapolis improves so far as to
promise support adequate to the enterprise,
that we will furnish ourselves with a Steam
Boat equal to any belonging to the Chesape-
ke, and until such time arrives, no reason-
able man ought to expect us, alone, to
sustain the line.

Annapolis, June 10, 1818.

Wheeler & Weedon,

Respectfully inform the public, that
they have commenced the Cabinet
Making, Carpentening, Upholstering,
Curtain Hanging and Papering Bu-
siness, at their shop nearly opposite the
Post Office, in this city. They solicit
a share of public patronage, and an-
nounce that they are prepared to execute
all who may favour them with en-
agement, that every exertion will be
used to give satisfaction. They will
attend at the residence of all com-
missioners who may wish work done
in either of the two last lines on ad-
vance notice, and perform their work in
decent terms, and with neatness.
despatch.

Annapolis, June 25, 1818.

No. 29.

March 18, 1813.

By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.
AN ACT

...shall be had in Baltimore
...court.

3m. 1 June, 18. 5

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, July 16.

We are authorized to state, that John C. Herbert, esq. declines being a Candidate for Congress at the ensuing election.

JOHN T. STODDERT, Esquire, of Charles county, is a Candidate to represent the District of Charles, St. Mary's, and Calvert counties, in the Congress of the United States.

Federal Republican Ticket. HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

FOR CALVERT COUNTY.

Dr. John Dare,
Samuel Turner,
Joseph W. Reynolds,
John J. Brooke.

FOR DORCHESTER COUNTY.

Benjamin W.ecompte,
Edward Grimthorpe,
Thomas Pitt,
Henry Keefe.

FOR KENT COUNTY.

Isaac Spencer,
Henry Highman,
William Knight,
Thomas B. Hynsop.

COMMUNICATION. FEMALE EDUCATION.

The benefits of education and instruction are invaluable—they cannot be too highly appreciated—language cannot adequately express them. The more enlightened society becomes, the greater the happiness it enjoys. Ignorance is ever productive of sin & misery—knowledge is the source of virtue and happiness. If such then, be the opposite effects of ignorance and knowledge, ought not the blessings of the latter to be extended as widely as possible? In an especial manner ought the culture of the female mind to be overlooked and neglected? Great indeed, and glorious has been the revolution of sentiment & practice on this subject within a few years past in the United States. To reach, to spell, to write, and to cypher through the four first rules of no ambitious arithmetic, constitutes not now, as it once did, the sum total of female education in America! The intellectual sphere of women is daily enlarging, and they are called upon by the progress of more liberal and enlightened sentiments, to fulfil duties to society, from which they were once excluded by the deficiencies of their education. It is greatly to be lamented then, that while, in almost every other section of our country this subject has excited an interest commensurate with its importance, and led to the establishment of respectable and well conducted Female Academies, that in our own city it has scarcely been thought of. To those who should feel a peculiar interest in this subject, to such as have daughters to educate, and wish not to rear them "steeped in ignorance to their very lips," to such, no subject can be more important, none which presents stronger claims to their immediate and earnest attention.

CIVIS.

BIBLE SOCIETIES.

The following is an extract of a letter from the Secretary of one of the Bible Societies in Baltimore. "It is much to be lamented that Maryland is so far behind the other States in establishing Bible Societies. The funds of the society here are so limited as to circumscribe its influence within a narrow compass, and the astonishing progress and increasing benefits of the Sunday Schools, claim and receive the fostering care of the Bible Society. A plan I suspect will soon be adopted by this society, to enlist the several counties of the state in this great cause, by establishing Auxiliary Societies. It would be gratifying to observe that Annapolis was the first to begin this holy work—success must attend it—a few individuals who have the business at heart will do much."

Proposals have been issued for publishing a volume of sermons selected from the manuscript of the late Rev. Mark Brown, of Charles county. The immediate object of this publication is to promote in some degree the comfort of his destitute widow and children; but the intrinsic merit of the sermons which have been selected, affords

a sufficient inducement, without the aid of any other motive, to secure the patronage of the public. To such then as are capable of appreciating the "luxury of doing good," an ample opportunity is afforded by patronising the intended publication. While they contribute to the relief of the destitute and afflicted, they will at the same time be promoting the knowledge of that revelation which alone is capable of making us wise unto salvation. The price of the volume is \$1. A subscription paper is left at Mr. G. Shaw's Store.

MARRIED.

On Thursday the 2d inst. at Bromont, the seat of James Clerklee, Esq. by the Rev. Charles Mann, Mr. Philip A. L. Conter, Esq. of Westmoreland county, Virginia, to Miss Ann R. Clerklee, of Charles county Maryland.

DIED.

On Monday afternoon, after a long illness, borne with true christian fortitude, Mr. ABRAHAM RIDGELY, in the 76th year of his age.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

The following are the remarks of Duane, in the Aurora of Saturday last on a paragraph from a federal paper, in which it was, among other things, observed, that "all the heads of departments are of the democratic party—the foreign ministers, commissioners and agents of the same stamp."

"This is not true—Mr. Adams never was, nor is he now a democrat—his opinions are exactly those of his father, that a republic means anything or nothing; he always held the doctrine, that the congress like the British parliament, should be omnipotent, that is superior to the constitution. Mr. Madison & Mr. Monroe have acted upon this principle, in the yazon, the bank, and the Florida war, making and sending of ambassadors without consent of congress or senate. Mr. Pinkney had always too much magnanimity to affect being any thing but a Federalist, and though he accepted office and sought it, he never played the hypocrite like Mr. Adams and Mr. Calhoun; the latter gentleman, tho' a Carolinian by birth and the son of a most worthy and open-hearted Irishman, was educated at Yale, and has studied what Abraham Bishop will never be forgiven for revealing—his politics hang very loose about him—and indeed he cannot be properly accused of any principles—ut an inflexible devotion to No 1, indifferent alike to every thing else. Mr. Monroe, Mr. Crawford, & Mr. Wirt, are at Virginia—no man can say that the government of Virginia is a democracy."

New-York, July 6.

We announce with much pleasure, the arrival of the U. S. ship Washington, of 74 guns, Com. Chauncey, from the Mediterranean. The Washington has had a passage of 42 day from Gibraltar.

The Washington stopt at Madeira, and sailed thence the 1st June. Capt. Ridgely, of the navy, remained in the Mediterranean for the benefit of his health. When the Washington, the U. S. squadron was at Leghorn, but daily expected at Gibraltar.

Mr. Eustis, American Minister in Holland set out for London and the U. S. on the 12th of May last.—Gaz.

New Orleans, June 11. IMPORTANT!

We were favoured at a late hour yesterday afternoon with copies of the capitulation of the Barancas, & of the general orders issued by the commander of the American forces on taking possession thereof: we hasten to lay them before our readers.

Proposals which the civil and military commandant of the province of West Florida makes to his excellency Andrew Jackson, general in chief of the American army before the Fort St. Charles Barancas.

1st. The Fort of Barancas will be delivered to the troops of the U. States under the following conditions.

Approved—with the exceptions made opposite each article, and possession given at one o'clock, P. M. this day.

2d. The garrison of the fort of Barancas will march out to be transported to Havana on the day and hour which shall be agreed upon,

with all the honours of war, drums beating, and with their arms & baggage. Those in the employ of the royal finance and of the department connected therewith, shall also be transported to the same destination.

Answer—A roster shall be furnished of all the military and civil officers of the garrison of fort Barancas—the troops to march out as expressed in the article, their arms to be stacked at the foot of the glacis, and left in possession of the American army until the day of embarkation, when they will be returned.

The commandant of the province and the officers of his staff, of the artillery, engineers, the officers and troops, shall carry with them their arms and personal effects, and shall also have the liberty of disposing of their property of every kind, with perfect security to the purchasers.

Answer—All titles of property legally derived from the crown of Spain will be respected.

4th. The garrison shall be embarked for account of the United States. Every person of the military class of the royal finance, shall receive, during the passage, such rations as are allowed to every grade by the regulations of Spain.

Approved—so far as relates to the transportation of the garrison and the Spanish rations allowed; provided they do not exceed the American ration only will be allowed.

5th. A competent number of vessels shall be furnished for embarking the personal effects, papers and other property belonging to the commandant, officers and others in the employ, and particularly the papers of the secretary's office of the government existing in Pensacola, those of the department of the royal finance, and of the civil and military employs. These papers shall not be subjected to any inspection or recognizance under the pledge of their containing nothing foreign to the functions of the said persons.

Approved—an estimate of the necessary transportation to be furnished agreeably to established usage.

6th. The sick, wounded, and all those who are now or may fall sick, previous to the embarkation of the troops for the Havana, shall be maintained by the government of the United States until cured, and shall have the same privileges as the rest of the garrison; those who are in a situation shall be embarked with it, and shall be under the care of and attended by the surgeon and other individuals of the Spanish military hospital.

Approved.

7th. The garrison of Pensacola and the prisoners, as also those in the employ of the royal finance shall enjoy the same privileges as the garrison of Barancas, and shall likewise be transported to Havana, uniting the former to the latter, and all shall be lodged in the quarters they previously occupied in Pensacola, until the moment of embarkation for the port of Havana.

Approved—an estimate of the necessary transportation to be furnished and included in the estimate for the garrison of fort Barancas.

8th. During their permanence in the United States until furnished to the king's store-keeper, under the requisite documents from the royal officers, such articles as they may stand in need of, or are not in the king's stores, to complete the rations of the troops, dependants, those in the king's employ, and their families, the reimbursement thereof remaining subject to the decision of the government of Spain and the United States.

Answer—An inventory of the provisions in possession of the Spanish commissary, to be forthwith furnished. The rations allowed subject to the limitations of the 4th article.

9th. The provisions actually existing in the king's store of Pensacola and Barancas, shall be transported to the former in order that they may serve for the said supply of rations.

Approved.

10th. A duplicate inventory shall be formed by the store-keeper, and such officer of artillery, as the commandant of this corps may name, and such other as may be appointed by the general of the troops of the United States, of the artillery, powder, military stores and other effects belonging to this department in Pensacola and Barancas.

Approved—Major Peters of the artillery, is appointed on the part of the American government.

11. Persons and property shall be respected, concessions and sales of land made by the competent authorities shall be valid and guaranteed by the American government, at whatever time they may have been made until the date hereof.

Answer—all titles legally derived from the crown of Spain, prior to this date, guaranteed and respected.

12th. The commandant of engineers shall name an officer who with another whom the general of the American army may appoint, shall form a duplicate inventory of the number and state of the royal edifices, in the same manner as is stated for the department of artillery.

Approved—Lieut. Sands, of the artillery, appointed on the part of the American government.

13th. The military officers and those in the service of all and the several departments, may embark with them their wives, children and slaves, in which number are to be included the families of these classes who may be absent. Those who have property to dispose of, or affairs to settle, may remain the time necessary for this purpose. The American authority shall afford them every protection during their permanence, and they shall enjoy the same privilege with the rest of the garrison in their embarkation for Havana for account of the U. S. Inadmissible—so far as it regards transportation being allowed to the families of those officers not present, and servants not attending upon the officers and families. Those individuals disposed to remain in the Floridas will be respected and protected, in all civil and personal rights, and if not embracing the transportation allowed at the present period, they must furnish their own at a future period.

14th. The store-keeper general shall form an inventory of the small vessels and craft, and of the other effects under his charge, in the same way as stated for the department of artillery.

Approved—Lieut. Parkhurst, Q. M. of artillery appointed on behalf of the American government.

15th. The officers and troops of this garrison, with their equipage shall be transported to Pensacola, where they shall remain as already stated until embarked for Havana.

Approved.

17. The Alabama chief with his family now in this fort, and who has been reported to major Young, shall be included in this capitulation, and transported to Havana.

Approved—His name to be entered in an article, and the Spanish government guaranteeing that he never returns to the Floridas.

18th. The Catholic religion, its ministers and the free exercise shall be maintained.

Answer—A free toleration to all religions granted.

19th. The capitulation is made under the confidence that the general of the American troops will comply with his offer of returning integrally this province in the state in which he receives it as stated in his official letter.

Approved—And the restoration made under the conditions expressed in general Jackson's communication to the governor of Pensacola on the 23d May, 1818.

20th. If any doubt should arise as to the meaning of any of the articles of this capitulation, they shall be construed in the manner most favourable to the Spanish garrison.

Answer—The above article is to be interpreted agreeably to their literal and expressed meaning.

21st. The present capitulation shall be signed and exchanged by the general of the American army, and the commandant of this province as soon as possible, and at latest by 5 o'clock in the afternoon, each returning their respective original.

Approved.

Fort of St. Charles, Barancas, 28th May, 1818, 7 o'clock in the morning.

(Signed) JOSEPH MASOT,
(Signed) ANDREW JACKSON,
Maj. Gen. Com'dg.

Additional articles which are to have the same force as the primary, and extended in compliance with what has been agreed upon.

1st. The name required of the Alabama chief is Opayhola. The commandant of this province engages in the name of his government, that the said chief shall never return to the Floridas.

Approved.

2d. If any vessels of war of H. C. majesty destined for this port, should arrive with a supply of provisions or money, they shall be free-

ly admitted, as well as Spanish merchant vessels.

Approved.
St. Charles, Barancas, 28th May, 1818, 5 o'clock, P. M.
(Signed) JOSEPH MASOT,
(Signed) ANDREW JACKSON,
Maj. Gen. Com'dg.

Head Quarters, division of the south, Pensacola, May 29th, 1818.

Major-general Andrew Jackson has found it necessary to take possession of Pensacola. He has not been prompted to this measure from a wish to extend the territorial limits of the United States, or from any unfriendly feeling on the part of the American republic to the Spanish government. The Seminole Indians, inhabiting the territories of Spain, have for more than years past, visited our frontier settlers with all the horrors of savage massacre; helpless women have been butchered, and the cradles stained with the blood of innocence. These atrocities, it was expected would have early attracted the attention of the Spanish government, and faithful to existing treaties, speedy measures adopted for their suppression.

The obligation to restrain them was acknowledged; but weakness was alleged with a concession, that so far from being able to control the Spanish authorities were often compelled, from policy or necessity, to issue munitions of war to these savages, thus enabling, if not exciting them to raise the tomahawk against us. The immutable laws of self defence, therefore, compelled the American government to take possession of such parts of the Floridas in which the Spanish authority could not be maintained. Pensacola was found in this situation, and will be held until Spain can furnish military strength sufficient to enforce existing treaties. Spanish subjects will be respected; Spanish laws will govern in all cases affecting property and persons; a free toleration to all religions guaranteed, and trade alike free to all nations.

Col. King will assume the command of Pensacola as military and civil governor.

The Spanish laws so far as they affect personal rights and property will be enforced.—Col. King will take possession of the archives of the province, and appoint some confidential individual to preserve them. It is all important that the records of titles and property should be carefully secured. He will cause an enquiry to be made into all landed property belonging to the king of Spain, and have possession taken of it. The claims of property within the range of gun shot of Fort Carlos de Barancas will be scrupulously examined into, and should they prove valid, a rent allowed, but possession in no wise granted. This property is necessary to the United States, and under the laws may be held, an equivalent being paid.

The revenue laws of the United States will be established, & James Gadsden is appointed to act as collector, with full powers to nominate such sub-officers as in his opinion will be necessary to the faithful discharge of the trust imposed on him. He will apply to the governor of Pensacola for military aid in all cases where it may be necessary to prevent attempts at illicit trade.

(Signed) ANDREW JACKSON,
Maj. Gen. Com'dg.

JUNE 2.

A vessel from Pensacola, entered yesterday at the Custom House in this city, with a clearance signed by James Gadsden, acting Collector of the port of Pensacola.

By this vessel we learn that General Jackson has gone to Tennessee, and left Col. King in command at Pensacola with 800 men. Tennessee Volunteers form the garrison of the Barancas, the troops are stationed in the town. It is said that the Fort of the Barancas at the time of its surrender, contained provisions for six months, but the garrison revolted and refused to fight, which circumstance accounts for the feeble defence that was made.

Part of the Spanish troops who formed the garrison of the Barancas have been sent to the Havana, remainder were to follow them in a vessel which was expected at Mobile.

Washington, July 16.
Mr. George W. Campbell departed from Washington on Friday, Boston, where the frigate Os-

Spanish war, Commodore Macdonough, waits to convey him to Russia. Mr. Campbell expects to embark about the 15th of the month. The Secretary of the Navy has arrived at his residence in Salem, Massachusetts. Mr. Robertson, the representative of Louisiana, and General Ripley arrived at New Orleans on the 7th ult. in the ship Missouri, from Baltimore.—Nat. Int.

Despatches from Gen. Jackson.
Despatches were received at the War Department yesterday from General Jackson.—The bearer, Mr. Humphreys, reached the city on Monday night, and would have been here, he informs us, some days earlier, but for detentions on the road arising from the irregularity of the stages on some parts of the line. General Jackson's letters have been forwarded to the President, & their contents of course are unknown to us; but we understand, generally, that they embrace a full account of his proceedings in the south, down to the expulsion of the Spaniards from Pensacola, and that the facts they disclose form a most ample justification of his conduct in the Spanish territory.—Ibid.

During the progress of the last spring and summer, we were alarmed by reports of every species of agricultural distress. The fly had wasted the wheat, the worm had ravaged the corn, and the seasons were unpropitious for seed time and harvest. Nevertheless the seed sown, the product was gathered, and we have not heard that famine has distressed any portion of our country, as was seriously predicted, and without reason. If last year's crop was to be the year of famine, the present no less promises to be a year of plenty. Such crops of wheat and rye, as load the lands of Virginia and Maryland, travellers assure us, have seldom been seen; the corn, too, is generally thriving, and both corn and wheat, as far as our information extends, have been exempt from worm and fly. The crop is said to be inferior to the wheat, but not inferior to an average crop. The cotton planters of the south, and the tobacco planters of the adjoining states, it is feared, are not so fortunate as the farmers; but it is hoped, that in the end they will have no reason to complain. The reward of their labour was so abundant at the last season, that it would be ungrateful to repine because at the present it is rather scanty. If the general product be less than usual, the price will be higher in proportion; so that little will be lost.—Ibid.

It is said the President has recently given directions that a preference is to be given, in making purchases on public account, to articles of domestic manufacture, where they can be had at any thing like a fair price: this it is understood, extends to all that relates to the public buildings, as well as other national contracts.

Washington Gaz.
We learn that the U. S. frigate Macedonian, capt. Downes, is under orders for the N. W. coast of South America, to co-operate with the Ontario in the protection of our trade in those seas. Her assistance will be well-timed, and affords evidence of a judicious distribution of our naval force, by strengthening our interests in this interesting quarter of the globe. From good information, it is conjectured, she will not leave Boston, where she is repairing, till September.—Ibid.

Head-Quarters, Division of the South.
Adjutant General's Office,
26 miles west of Pensacola,
May 31, 1818.

Capt. McGirt of the territory of Alabama, is authorized and instructed to raise one company of volunteers mounted men, for the period of six months, unless sooner discharged, to consist of two subalterns and fifty privates to be under his command as captain. As soon as Capt. McGirt raises thirty men, he will proceed directly to the Perdido, and scour the country, between it and Mobile and Pensacola, putting to death every hostile warrior that may be found, preserving the women and children, and delivering them to the commanding officer at Pensacola. The subalterns will be left to divide the balance of the company, and will immediately join him at Pensacola, where the officer commanding will be instructed to regularly muster them into service.

Washington, July 1.
George W. Campbell departs for Washington on Friday, where the frigate

Capt. Boyle of said Territory, is in like manner instructed and authorized to raise a company, and will proceed with Capt. McGirt on raising thirty men to aid in executing the wishes of the Major General, leaving his subalterns to raise the balance of his company who will be instructed to join at Pensacola, and be mustered into service.

These companies on reaching Pensacola, will be furnished with provisions by the commanding officer, and will then proceed to scour the country between the Escambia and Apalachicola rivers, destroying any hostiles as above directed, and on their application at Forts Gadsden or Scott, provisions will be issued to them by the respective commanding officers.

The quarter master's department at either of the foregoing posts, will furnish forage on their regular returns.

Capt. McGirt and Boyle will report to Col. King in writing, a statement of all occurrences which may be worthy of note.

By order,
ROBERT BUTLER,
Adjutant General.

To the Patriotism of the young men on Tombekbel!

Capt. McGirt will give a confidential subaltern at the Ferry on the Alabama, in readiness to accept the services of all who may feel disposed to protect the frontier from the depredations of those bordering out lying savages that infest the frontier. It is hoped that this appeal to the Patriotism of the citizens will not be made in vain; that the noble spirit of the Alabamians will be aroused on this occasion, & that every young man who has a horse will immediately repair to the rendezvous.

NEW-YORK July 9.

Yesterday the remains of General RICHARD MONTGOMERY were deposited, with civic and military honours, beneath the monument erected at St. Paul's Church, by the order of Congress, to his memory. The arrangements for this occasion have been heretofore published in this paper. In conformity with those arrangements, the Governor's Guards, the corps of artillery and cavalry, and the militia officers, together with the different societies, distinguished with their badges and banners, appeared at an early hour, and formed the line in Broadway from the battery to Chamber street.

The Clergy, the Students of Columbia College, the Free Masons, the municipal authorities of the city, the members of the state and national legislatures, the consuls of foreign powers, the Vice President of the United States, and other characters of distinction, formed a part of the procession.

The line, under the direction of the veteran Col. Platt, the Grand Marshal, moved from the left through Chamber, Nassau, Pearl, Wall, Broad and Beaver streets, to Broadway, thence up Broadway to St. Paul's where sacred music, appropriate to the occasion, was performed by the Handel and Haydn Society; the funeral service read in a solemn and impressive manner by the Right Reverend Bishop Hobart, and a short but eloquent eulogium, on the character and services of the deceased, the cause in which he fell and the duties devolving on the rising generation of maintaining their independence, pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Mason.

The remains were then committed to the ground, and volleys of musquetry fired in the church yard by detachments from the artillery, acting as infantry, and from the Governor's Guards.

The pall-bearers were Col. Varnick, (President of the Cincinnati,) Col. Trumbull, Col. North, Gen. M. Clarkson, Col. M. Whittett, Col. Fish, Capt. Tietout, and Gen. Giles.

The hearse and coffin were very splendid, and were ranked by a detachment of U. S. Infantry, under Lieut. Belknap, followed by a horse caparisoned in black, with the usual accompaniments of military mourning.

In the procession there were probably not less than from 4 to 5,000 persons. The streets through which it passed were lined, and the windows crowded with spectators. The exhibition was imposing, magnificent and solemn.

The appearance of the military was fine—the shipping in the harbor displayed their colours at half mast—the bells tolled a long and final requiem—the Washington 74, and the forts, fired minute guns—

and, with an order and decorum scarcely ever witnessed on similar occasions, the city of New York has fulfilled the wishes of the state, and paid the last honors to the memory of a general, who nobly sacrificed his life in leading her sons to battle in the war of Independence.

ARRANGEMENT OF MUSIC.
By the Handel and Haydn Society, for the funeral obsequies of Major General RICHARD MONTGOMERY, at St. Paul's Church, Wednesday, July 8, 1818.

Organ.—S. P. Taylor—As the procession enters the Church.
Dead March in G. —As soon as the procession is seated.

Solo.—Miss Conrad.—Air—I know that my Redeemer liveth, and that he shall stand at the latter day upon the earth, and though worms destroy this body, yet in my flesh shall I see God.—For now is Christ risen from the dead and become the first fruits of them that sleep.

During the Service—I heard a voice from Heaven saying Write blessed are the dead which die in the Lord; Even so saith the Spirit, for they rest from their labors.
After the Lesson—Anthem from Psalm xvi. verses 9, 10, 11 and 12.

Chorus—I have set God always before me, for he is my right hand, therefore I shall not fall.

Trio—Wherefore my heart was glad, and my glory rejoiced, my flesh also shall rest in hope, for thou didst not leave his soul in hell, neither didst thou suffer thine Holy One to see corruption.

Duet and Chorus—Thou shalt shew me the path of life, in thy presence is fulness of joy, and at thy right hand there are pleasures for evermore.

AFTER THE BENEDICTION

Chorus—Since by Man came death, by Man came also the resurrection of the dead, For as in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive.

N. Y. D. Advertiser.

From an Irish paper
REGENT'S LEVEE-AMERICA.
Dublin March 19.

On Thursday, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent held his first levee for the season, at Carlton House. It was extremely crowded by nobility, foreigners of distinction and gentry.

Previous to the commencement of the levee, after the usual forms of the Prince Regent's entering his state apartment, Mr. Rush, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of America, was introduced to the Prince Regent by Lord Viscount Castlereagh, as principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, and conducted by Robert Chester, Esq. the assistant master of the ceremonies. His excellency had a closet audience, delivered his credentials, and was most graciously received. Mr. J. Adams Smith, secretary of the legation of the United States of America, and Mr. Taylor attached to the legation of the United States, were also presented to the Regent upon their appointments. The introduction of these personages recalls to our recollection an anecdote of the King, highly creditable to the good sense and self possession of his majesty.

After the king had been compelled, by a series of disasters, to recognize the independence of the U. S. of America, Mr. John Adams was delegated to act as their envoy at the Court of St. James's.—To meet him the King was obliged to offer violence to his feelings. His majesty said previously, that it would be the most trying hour of his life. However, when the hour arrived, the King conquered his repugnance—he received Mr. Adams in the most gracious manner, and after the usual introduction, his majesty said—"Mr. Adams, I have been the last man in the kingdom who consented to recognize the independence of my late colonies—I shall also be the last person to attempt to violate it."

Mr. Adams was greatly affected, and took every opportunity a terwards of contradicting the opinions then very prevalent, unfavorable to his majesty's personal character.

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber of Baltimore county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Benjamin M. Mechen, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated according to law, and all those in any manner indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, to
Henry M. Mechen, adm'r.
July 10. 3w.

JOSEPH PHELPS,

Thankful for past encouragement, desirous of being worthy of a continuance of it, informs his steady customers and the public in general, that he has employed some excellent workmen, who are now engaged in making

Fall and Winter Shoes.

Their work he will venture to say will not rip, and may be depended upon. Country gentlemen who may favour him with orders for shoes for their people, are assured that every exertion will be made to give them satisfaction, so far as good strong materials, well put together, will enable him. He has now on hand as good a supply of

Fine Boots and Shoes

as are to be met with in this city. Orders from the country will be gladly received, & executed with faithfulness and despatch.

J. P. embraces this opportunity of making known, that

MRS. PHELPS,

For the especial accommodation of the ladies of this city and its vicinity, has at this time, and intends constantly keeping, in her own private apartment (under the same roof with his shop) a handsome assortment of

Ladies Shoes

of all colours, and Misses and Children's shoes fit for every season of the year. Among them are some very nice *prunellas*. She likewise keeps a supply of Ladies

Plain Bonnets.

Ladies disposed to encourage her may rely upon being attentively and thankfully served.
Annapolis, July 16, 1818. 1f

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Mary Whittington, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated according to law, and all those in any manner indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, to
John P. Hardesty, adm'r.
July 16. 3w.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, Annapolis, 30th June, 1818.

James Boyle, Sarah Batten, Thos. H. Bowie, Richard Ball, 2. Sophia Brooks, Thomas Bignell, Robert Buck, Hannon 2, Solomon Bishop, Monst. Cadue, Clerk of the court of Chancery, William Campbell 4, Geo. Craggs, Wm. Caton, John M. Colevell, the Rev. President of St. John's College, William Darnell, William Daywis, Richd. Denison, Joseph Daley, Benj. Eaves, Charles Frazier, John Franklin, Harriot Frost, John Frost, William Foxcroft, John Guther, Samuel C. Grifling, Horrie S. Gibson, Harriot Goe, Eliza Glenn 2, Samuel Gantt, Samuel Horner, H. H. Hawkins, Robert B. Harnd, George Hogarth, C. Holme, Thos. Hall, Thos. W. Hall, John. Hutson 3, Henry Hall, Mr. Handel, Mary Ann Horton, Frederick Harwood, Edward Hall, Edwin Harwood, John Johns, Arnold E. Jones, Mary Jarvis 2, Daniel P. Jacob, John Johnson 2, Wm. Kilty 3, Sarah Kent, Judge Kilgour, Thomas Leitch, James Lorong, Mss. Lorang, Hugh Moore, Daniel Mahan, Anne Mahone, Ann Merican, Miss McCulloch, F. J. C. Monroe, John Matthews, Jos. McCony, Hugh M. Gair, Walter Norman, John Nocks, Capt. Joseph Owens, Thos. O'Rourke, Saml. Praker 2, Maybury Parks, Wm. Pienas 4, B. S. Pigman, 121 2, Ronalds Pindle, Richard Phillips, Joseph Phelps, John F. Richardson 2, John F. Rickette, Robert B. Randolph, James Robinson, Mrs. Robinson, Maria Richardson, Margaret Stewart, John N. St. wurt, Rachel Severe, Eleanor S. Stockett, Joseph N. Stockett, Len. Scott, J. 1. Shaff, Wm. Saunders, Thomas Siewart, Danl. Sprigs, Mrs. Stencombe, W. G. Tuck, George Frost, Catharine Twilings, Mary Thompson, James Taylor, Harriot Thomas, Dr. Tilly, Warshipful Master of Amanda, Lodge Annapolis, Danl. H. Higgins 2, Nathaniel Williams, Doctr. Chs. Worthington, Laurence Van Womer, Mrs. Wallace, James Williams near Annapolis, Henry Woodward 2, Wm. W. Weems, John C. Weems 2, Jona. Weedon, Geo. Williams, Elijah Williams, Robert Wilson, Robert Welsh near Annapolis, Basil Yewell.

JAMES MUNROE,

Post Master.

July 9. 2

In Chancery,

July 1, 1818.

Ordered, That the creditors of Brock Mockbee, exhibit their claims, with vouchers thereof, to the Chancery Office, within three months from the date hereof.

By order,

THOS. H. BOWIE

Reg. Cur. Can.

July 9. 2

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans court,
June 23, 1818.

On application by petition of Ann Munroe, executrix of the last will and testament of John Munroe, late of A. A. County, deceased, it is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased; and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,
for A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of John Munroe, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the last day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of June, 1818.

Ann Munroe, ex'x. of the last Will and testament of John Munroe.

July 2.

All persons indebted to said estate are again called upon to settle their accounts. All who do not comply with this request by the 1st day of September next, may expect that measures will be taken immediately thereon to enforce payment, without respect to persons.

ANN MUNROE ex'x.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court,
April 25, 1818.

On application by petition of Thomas Selman administrator of John Cross, late of A. A. county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway Reg. Wills,
for A. A. County.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Cross, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 15th day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 25th day of April, 1818.

Thomas Selman, adm'r.
July 2, 1818. 3w.

To all whom it may Concern,

Laurence Thomsen, esq. having produced to the Governor an Exequatur signed by the President of the United States, and sealed with the seal of the said States, recognizing him as Vice Consul of his Danish Majesty for the Port of Baltimore—Ordered that the said recognition be published for the information and government of the people of this State. Given under my hand and the seal of the State of Maryland, this eighth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

C. RIDGELY, of Hampton.

By the Governor.

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

JAMES MONROE,

President of the United States of America.

To all whom it may Concern,

Laurence Thomsen, Esquire having produced to me his commission as Vice Consul of His Danish Majesty for the Port of Baltimore. I do hereby recognize him as such, and declare him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers and privileges, as are allowed to Vice Consuls of the most favoured nations in the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed. Given under my hand at the city of Washington, the twentieth day of April, A. D. 1818. and of the Independence of the United States of America, the forty second.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,

Secretary of State.

Ordered, that the foregoing be published eight times in the Federal Gazette and Telegraph at Baltimore, the Maryland Gazette, the Frederick town Herald, the To ch Light, the Allegany Federalist and the Eastern Monitor.

May 31.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, July 23.

We are authorized to state, that John C. Herbert, esq. declines being a Candidate for Congress at the ensuing election.

JOHN T. STODDERT, Esquire, of Charles county, is a Candidate to represent the District of Charles, St. Mary's, and Calvert counties, in the Congress of the United States.

Federal Republican Ticket. HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

FOR CALVERT COUNTY.

Dr. John Dare,
Samuel Turner,
Joseph W. Reynolds,
John J. Brooke.

FOR DORCHESTER COUNTY.

Benjamin W. Lecompte,
Edward Griffith,
Thomas Pitt,
Henry Keene.

FOR KENT COUNTY.

Isaac Spencer,
Henry Tilghman,
William Knight,
Thomas B. Hynson.

From the New-York Evening Post,
July 14.

We received the following letter this forenoon from Capt. Roorback, of the steam boat Paragon:

Tuesday morning, July 14.

"Sir,

On Sunday afternoon, the 12th inst. a most distressing occurrence took place in Albany. As Major Birdsall, (who was severely wounded in our late war,) was reviewing the few United States troops under his command in the suburbs where they are encamped, a soldier by the name of Hamilton, deliberately shot him with his rifle. It seems he had deserted, and a few days ago, being taken, received the customary punishment, (public whipping.) From that period, he often declared that he would take the major's life; but I do not learn that he was apprised of these threats. He lived much esteemed, lingered two hours, and died lamented. He has left a wife and four children."

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Since the above was put in type, we have received the following from our correspondent.

Office of the Albany Register,
Sunday evening, July 12, 1818.

AGGRAVATED ASSASSINATION.

"With heartfelt and unfeigned sorrow, we announce the untimely and distressing death of the gallant Maj. Benjamin Birdsall, of the U. States Army. He was shot on parade this evening a few minutes before eight, and his immortal spirit left its tabernacle of clay, in one hour and fifty minutes afterwards. He was shot by a soldier by the name of Hamilton, who had been enlisted about three months. The murder was deliberate, and the monster exults at its perpetration—he is in prison.

"Major Birdsall was in conversation with Lieut. Scott, in front of his marquee. Hamilton presented himself before them, and said, 'Major I am here.' On being ordered back to the ranks, he made ready and discharged his rifle—the ball entered on the right side, passed near the heart, and lodged in the flesh near the back bone.

"In defending the rights of his country, this high minded soldier met danger in its most terrific form—he was mutilated in the most cruel manner by having his face literally shattered to pieces—has undergone surgical operations of the most agonizing nature—suffered pains indescribable—his wounds but just healed—his prospect of returning happiness had barely begun to dawn, and he has fallen the victim of unprovoked assassination."

We understand that early on Monday morning, this wretch Hamilton, put a period to his own existence.

MAJOR BIRDSALL.

The Albany Register adds the following particulars to those before published concerning the murder of Major Birdsall. The wretch who shot him, has not made way with himself, as was reported. He is in close confinement to await the sentence of the law.

Major Birdsall was sitting in conversation with Lieutenant Scott, at

the cantonment, between this city and the seat of Gen. Stephen Van Rensselaer—the company was coming on parade—Hamilton came within a few yards, took deliberate aim and fired. On presenting his piece they rose, and when the Major was falling he grasped the Lieutenant's hand, shook it warmly, and said, "Scott I am gone, take charge of the men," & directly after exclaimed "My God, what can all this mean?" Mr. Scott enquired if he was in much pain, he answered "I am in great pain"—the lieutenant expressed a hope that the wound was not mortal, and was answered "I am gone!"—Three men were instantly despatched for surgical aid, and a number of the faculty were on the spot in a few minutes.

The citizens rushed to the camp in such numbers that the posts of centinels were necessarily doubled to give fresh air to the deceased. He expressed a wish to be with his family, and was carried to his residence, No. 155, North Market-street; centinels were immediately posted round the house to prevent the crowd from stopping the free circulation of air. He said but little after he arrived at the house, and experienced the agonies of death, whilst the surgeons, at his request, were undressing him. He breathed faintly for many minutes after, apparently free from pain, and expired without a struggle, or visible convulsion of body or wildness of mind. His immortal soul flitted to the mansion of rest, and left in its now mouldering dust, the index of a mind alive to every amiable and dignified feeling of human nature, and a heart glowing with humanity and patriotism.

There can be no possible reason divined for prompting the monster to so foul a murder, but the satiating of a fiend-like malignity. We are informed by Lieut. Scott, that Hamilton is of a refractory, quarrelsome disposition, with an ungovernable temper. He was seized, bound and in the guard house in less than a minute after firing, and kept till formally demanded of Lieut. Scott by the civil authority. While in the guard house he put his head out of the window and said "I have done what I have been wanting to do for a long time." He devised a plan for effecting his purpose secretly by deceiving the major out of sight, but failing in this and bent upon the black hearted design, the hardened wretch came boldly to the work of death. A few days previous to the lamented catastrophe, the desperado mysteriously accosted the Major, with "Major, I will tell you something that will make you open your eyes." The soldiers say he has frequently hinted of his intention, but they believed it impossible for him to be serious. He procured powder and ball for the express purpose. Major Birdsall had ever been peculiarly indulgent to his blood-thirsty wretch, and endeavored to conciliate and soften his savage ferocity by mild persuasion and gentle reproof. He formed a hatred for one of the recruits, and frequently threatened to kill him.

Our deceased friend is taken from the bosom of a young and interesting family—from the liveliest affections of his companions in arms; from a large circle of warm friends and from the service of his country who appreciated his worth, & will realize his loss. Frank, sincere, & ingenious in all his relations with mankind, he was endeared to all, & all mourn at his untimely fate. We knew him, knew him well, and we knew too, that his expanded soul was the seat of every social, every generous, and every honourable sentiment which frail man can be endowed with.

From the Boston Intelligencer, of July 11.

NAVAL.

The Guerriere frigate has been ready for sea for more than a fortnight, and will sail as soon as Mr. Campbell pleases, after his arrival here, which was expected yesterday. We believe she will be found one of the most effective ships of her class that ever entered the Baltic—carrying 53 guns, 24 pounders and 42 pound cannonades, with a full and complete crew; with numerous officers, and commanded by Captain Macdonough, on whose fame & skill his country delights to dwell; she will exhibit a superior equipment for war, as well as a most admirable specimen of naval architecture. She was provisioned for a two years cruise, fully repaired and manned in so short a time, as to reflect credit upon all branches of the naval service.

The destination of the frigate Macedonian, capt. Downes, we believe is yet a matter of uncertainty. She is not required to be ready before August, and will probably proceed to the Pacific Ocean; where the beneficial effects of the occasional visits of our ships of war, were lately shown, in the protection of nearly one million of American property in the port of Valparaiso, afforded by the Ontario, captain Bidle.

CHARLESTON, July 7.

[By the British schr. Sector.]

Extraordinary Gazette of Caracas, of the 7th May, 1818.

Official letter of his excellency Don Pedro Morillo, to the Captain General.

I have the greatest satisfaction in stating to your excellency, that, by date the 2d of this month, Brigadier Don Miguel de la Torre writes me, from the village of Cogede, as follows:

Most Excellent Sir,
I left St. Carlos this day, early in the morning, directing myself to this position, where I supposed I could meet with enemy. I marched six leagues, and arrived at Camoruco, where I intended to rest, but the vanguard of the rebel Paez in that moment made his appearance, who having already joined Rengel, Romero, and Cuesco, was marching towards St. Carlos. After having repulsed them I continued my march, being determined to attack him wherever he should offer me battle, which he effectually did at a quarter of a league from Cogede, and eleven leagues from St. Carlos, my first position. His troops amounted to 1500 cavalry, and two battalions of infantry, with 600 to 800 men. The ground was an immense plain. I formed my battalions by columns, and my cavalry on the wings and in the rear. In this disposition I attacked and defeated them, at the pass de charge. Their infantry, received us kneeling down, with presented arms, till we were within the distance of half pistol shot, when a general fire began on both sides. In a short time their infantry, being abandoned by their cavalry, was in a moment entirely cut off by ours, which continued attacking that of the enemy—and the victory was then decisive for the arms of the Lord our King. The total loss of the rebels exceeds 1000—our loss amounts to about 100 killed and wounded. The pressure of time does not allow me to give further particulars of this happy day, the anniversary of the 21st of May, on which took place the glorious Revolution of the nation to which we belong."

I enclose this to your excellency for your own satisfaction, as well as of the loyal inhabitants of the capital; and I must observe, that according to the report of their prisoners, their chief (Paez) was shot through the body. We have had the misfortune of learning that the brave general Don Miguel de la Torre was wounded at the beginning of the action, but he notwithstanding continued the command of the troops till he obtained the victory.

Don Pedro Gonzales Villa, colonel of the regiment of Castile, was killed; one officer of the same regiment, an officer of the Infant Don Francisco de Paula, and six more wounded, among whom is Don Manuel Bauza, major of the regiment of Union, who received two shots. God preserve, &c.

Head-Quarters of Valencia, 4th May, 1818

(Signed) PABLO MORILLO.
Señor Don Juan Bautista Pardo.

From the Connecticut Courant.

The formidable attitude of Russia.

In a sketch of the military and political power of Russia, in the year 1817, ascribed, to the pen of Sir Robert Wilson, the writer states, that since Alexander came first to the throne the population of Russia has risen, by increase and acquisition, from thirty six to forty two millions of people; that her territory has been extended on almost every side; that her frontier is distant only about two hundred and fifty miles from Constantinople by water, and three hundred by land, in a direct line; that Persia is at her feet; that a Russian army might sail from the Baltic through an internal navigation from Petersburg to Astracan, & landing on the southern shore of the Caspian, pitch their tents within four hundred miles of the Persian gulf, from whence the voyage to the British settlements in the East Indies, namely, to Bombay, is only from twenty four to thirty days, in

both monsoons; and to Madras but eight or ten days longer in the SW. monsoon; that from Kamachak they have extended to the north-west coast of America, where they have made several establishments, and that since the year 1813, the Russians have descended the American coast, passed the Columbia river five hundred miles and settled in Padoga, only thirty miles from the Spanish establishments in California.

The writer of this sketch proceeds to state that in the year 1799, Russia had a disposable army of only fifty thousand men, in the year 1807, not more than eighty thousand; and in the year 1813, only three hundred thousand on her whole territory: whereas in 1817, she overshadowed both Asia and Europe by the mass of six hundred and forty thousand men.

"The fact is," says this writer, "that Russia, after posting thirty thousand men of appropriate force, with artillery, &c. in Finland, eighty thousand on the frontier of Galicia, sixty thousand in Moldavia, thirty thousand on the frontier of Armenia, as many in Persia, and leaving a reserve of one hundred thousand men to sustain these armies, possesses still a disposable force of above two hundred thousand infantry, eighty thousand cavalry, and one thousand two hundred guns better horsed for service than any artillery or cavalry in the world;—an army, than which there is none more brave, and with which no other can march, statve, or suffer physical privations and natural inclemencies. She has moreover a population equal to the needed supply, and to a great portion of whom the habits and sufferings of war are familiar; while no power of Europe can raise, equip or maintain their forces, with such disdain of the price of blood."

The writer, having combined a number of grand particulars with the above mentioned, exclaims, "Such is Russia; such has been her gigantic growth within a short century." Only one century ago, or but little more, Russia was composed of hordes of boors and barbarians, and was very little respected or noticed by the other nations of Europe; perhaps now she is a full match, it not an overmatch, for them all together. In point of growth, no nation except Russia can bear any comparison with these U. States. To what a pitch of greatness may they not arrive in one century from the present time? But God forbid that their greatness should then consist, like that of Russia, in myriads of infantry and cavalry, in disdain of the price of blood. Be it theirs, on the contrary, to cultivate the arts of peace, and to exhibit a shining example of truly christian morality.

IMPORTANT RECIEF.

On Thursday last a man in Oliver-street, after imprudently drinking cold water, was seized with very alarming symptoms, from which he was relieved by Dr. John De Alton White, who dissolved half an ounce of camphor in a gill of brandy; of this, three parts were made and given at intervals of three minutes—which soon gave the patient relief. The doctor communicates this for the good of the public.

N. Y. Columbian.

From the Washington City Gazette, July 9.

EXPLOSION.

Yesterday afternoon, about five o'clock, the Bladenburg Powder Mills, owned by Mr. Buzzard of Georgetown, blew up. Four of the workmen were killed, and two others dangerously wounded. A magazine of powder near the spot was miraculously preserved. Further particulars have not reached us.

July 10.

The chevalier de Onis, reached this city on Tuesday last, by the arrival of Gen. Jackson's despatches at the war department. It is said he brought with him, in his portefeuille, a protest against the occupation of West Florida by the U. States troops, and a reclamation for its restitution to Spain, which he transmitted to the executive on the very evening of his arrival.

Savannah, July 9.

SERIOUS SKIRMISHING.

We have conversed with a gentleman recently from the south, who informs us, that about the 20th of last month a party of 11 men, residents on St. Mary's river, ascended

up as far as the Saint Charles river, near the Tennessee point, in pursuit of a gang of Indian desperadoes, who have been annoying and committing serious depredations on several families in that neighborhood. These savages who were very numerous, were overtaken by them at the above place about sun-down, and a general and destructive battle ensued. Only five of the Indians were found dead, but it is supposed that many have been killed and wounded. Eight out of the eleven that pursued and attacked them, fell victims on the spot. The following are the names of the unfortunate sufferers: Henry Swarunge, Ezekiel Hull, George Vanzant, Garrett Vanzant, Lewis Randall, Daniel Bullock, William Geoley and Henry Troutmar.

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

New-York, July 15.

By the arrival last evening of the Packet Ship Pacific, Captain Williams, in 44 days from Liverpool, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received their files of London papers to the 30th of May; and Liverpool papers to the 1st of June, all inclusive. Among the numerous passengers in the Pacific, are the Honourable William Easton, our late Minister to Holland, and his lady.

The London Courier of the 29th of May, announces, that the Parliament would be propoged on the 6th and dissolved on the 9th of June, provided nothing should intervene which should render it necessary to alter that arrangement.

On the 28th of May, a distinguished company assembled at the Legation of London Tavern, to celebrate another anniversary of Mr. Pitt's birth-day. Lord Lanesdown presided, supported by the presence of the Earl of Liverpool, the Lord Chancellor, Earl Bathurst, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and many others, eminent for their rank and political character.

On the 27th of May, the Society for the Commemoration of Burns, dined at the London Tavern. The Royal Highness the Duke of York, in the Chair, supported on his right by Mr. Boswell, Member of Parliament. On his left was Mr. Russell, the American Ambassador. Among the toasts drank was, "Mr. Russell, the American Ambassador, and admirers of Burns in the U. S." After the toast, Mr. Russell said, "I felt highly gratified in being present on the occasion, and honoured, in having his name coupled with that of the illustrious man, whose memory they were met to celebrate. Burns addressed himself directly to the heart, and consequently the impressions produced, were indelible. His works were universally read and admired in America, and he trusted, they would be so, when present empires were crumpled into dust."

A letter from Madrid, of the 20th of May, in speaking of the Florida says:—"We are far from believing that our diplomatic discussions with the United States, will lead to a rupture. It is possible that the affair may be terminated by a voluntary cession of the Florida on the part, on receiving a pecuniary indemnity from the United States. It is asserted that a negotiation is opened with reference to this question."

An article from Vienna, of the 18th of May, mentions, that intelligence had been received from the saro, stating that the Prince of Wales was seriously indisposed. The Queen of England has voluntarily recovered from her late indisposition.

The London Gazette of May contains an order in council prohibiting, for six months longer, the 30th May, the exportation of gun powder or ammunition, to the Coast of Africa, the West Indies, America.

Mr. Hunt, the Spafeld's champion, has announced himself a candidate for Westminster.

The Coronation of Charles XII took place at Stockholm on the 10th of April. Great rejoicing took place on the occasion; eleven thousand soldiers lined the streets.

On the 27th of May, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, stated in the house of commons, that the general state of the country was promising, and that the revenue was improving at the rate of 100,000 per week.

Despatches from the North Expedition dated off Shetland, June 3, have been received. The ship and crew were all well.

The West of England... extremely fine... prospect... Arthur Thistle... the last day of... sentence for send... Lord Sidmouth... need him to be... and at the e... period to find... in the sum of... The Plague has... and rages w... me on the env... Algiers. The Duke of... Brussels on the... it on the 23d... tations of Mon... Madame de St... of Considera... ents of the Res... peared two days... 4000 copies we... thought that... tion of 10,000... posed of. The German pa... Las Casas v... composed a wo... the title i... ce que fait... par jour a St... ses conversa... &c. This... uncommonly in... of its auth... been able to... the manusc... the English. The agricultura... quarter of... rope as well as... an abunda... The expedition... Alexander, Do... proceeded on a... Shetland, where... days, and then... An article from... an account of... gration which h... 3d of April. One near the hot... tion, belonging... Mano, and mac... gress, that se... among them the... and her son, (amy) perished in... family is susp... duced by the m... The plague is re... bly ceased in... A Flanders Ma... with Brussels... last:—The f... Br... to-day, at ter... quarters at... A few days si... Were too, from... east iron, su... This pyro... ighly, will be... ne of Planc... arch, on the... was a Pruss... not a little... eaps of that... monument... the German la... ing effect:—... rocs, by their... to get the py... 18th of June... of the battle... ter from the... to the Dul... morning pa... owing as auth... or of Russia... on, on the 1... Lord Mars... I have been... mpt has thr... even did not... I am sincer... military g... dated views... tenance of... cannot I... amate, nee th... ate you from... my which I... towards you... dent of thoi... to my pers... lence which... sentiment... late, is, th... which you... be confiden... to exercise... country,

The West of England papers state that the appearance of the country is extremely fine and furnishes a pleasing prospect of an abundant harvest.

Arthur Thistlewood, was brought to the last day of term, to receive sentence for sending a challenge to Lord Sidmouth. The court sentenced him to be imprisoned one year; and at the expiration of that period to find security for good conduct in the sum of 600l.

The Plague has broke out at O. The Duke of Wellington arrived in Brussels on the 21st of May, and on the 22d to inspect the fortifications of Mons and Charleroy. Madame de Stael's posthumous work, of Considerations on the Chief events of the Revolution, had only appeared two days, when upwards of 4000 copies were sold. In a week it was thought that the whole first edition of 10,000 copies would be disposed of.

The German papers state, while Lord Las Casas was at St. Helena, composed a work and sent it to the title is Journal regulier de ce que fait ou dit Napoleon. par jour a St. Helena durant 3 ans ses conversations publiques et sees, &c. This work, which will be uncommonly interesting on account of its authenticity, has not been able to be published, because the manuscript was detained in the English.

The agricultural reports from every quarter of the continent of Europe as well as Great Britain, promise an abundant harvest.

The expedition bound to the North Sea, consisting of the ships Isabel, Alexander, Dorothea, and Trent, proceeded on their voyage as far as Shetland, where they stopped a few days, and then sailed again 7th day of the present month.

An article from Constantinople gives an account of a dreadful conflagration which happened there on the 3d of April. It broke out in a house near the hotel of the French Consulate, belonging to a person named Mano, and made such dreadful progress, that seventeen persons, among them the Princess d'Ypsilanti and her son, with eight children, perished in the flames. This left was Mr. Russell, suspected to have been induced by the malice of an incendiary.

The plague is represented to have entirely ceased in that city.

London, May 29.

A Flanders Mail arrived yesterday with Brussels Papers to Tuesday last:—The following are extracts to celebrate the battle of Waterloo.

Brussels, May 24.

The Duke of Wellington left this morning at ten o'clock, for his quarters at Cambray.

A few days since there arrived here two, from Berlin, a pyramid of iron, surmounted with a flag. This pyramid, which is 26 inches high, will be set up in the camp of Planchenoit, near the battle of Waterloo, on the spot upon which the Prussian battery, which did not a little contribute to the success of that memorable day.—The monument bears an inscription in the German language, to the following effect:—"To the Prussian Army, by their grateful King and Country." Every exertion is making to get the pyramid set up before the 18th of June, the 3d anniversary of the battle of Waterloo."

From the Emperor Alexander to the Duke of Wellington.

Great rejoicing took place on the 27th of May, the day when the Exchequer, stated to be of common, that the revenue of the country was 100,000,000, and that the revenue of the Exchequer, at the rate of 100,000,000, was 100,000,000.

From the Emperor Alexander to the Duke of Wellington.

Great rejoicing took place on the 27th of May, the day when the Exchequer, stated to be of common, that the revenue of the country was 100,000,000, and that the revenue of the Exchequer, at the rate of 100,000,000, was 100,000,000.

where malice has directed its impotent efforts against you. Receive my lord, the renewed assurance of my high esteem.

(Signed) ALEXANDER."

TO THE PUBLIC.

It has been reported to me, that about ten or twelve years ago my father and mother, at their death, requested that the administrators should send so much money, and their two gold watches, from England, to me in the United States of America, I being the only heir alive. The money and watches were deposited in an iron chest, sent by a certain ship, and landed in the mouth of Patuxent river, in Calvert county, and sent by a certain General Wilkinson to the city of Washington. This money was sent to me about seventy years ago, and I think it hard that I should be treated in this manner. I believe there are three men now alive that will prove the money is in the City of Washington, and I am disposed to let the public know their names, Mr. Henry Rutter, James Madewell, and John Bond, are the three men, that if alive, will prove the same.

YOUNG WILKINSON.

July 23.

Notary Bank of Prince-George's County, July 16th, 1818.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders in this institution, that the second instalment, of five dollars, on each share, will become due on Saturday the 15th of August next, and that by the charter the instalment already paid in will be forfeited unless the second is punctually paid.

TRUMAN TYLER, Cash'r.

July 23.

Stop the Runaway.

20 DOLLARS REWARD.

The above reward will be given for lodging in gaol or bringing home Negro Tom, about thirty years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, he is tolerably black, and how legged; the first joint of one of his thumbs is rather short, with a small nail, occasioned by a whitlow. He had on and took with him, two pair of blue cloth pantaloons; one old blue cloth coat, one black cassimere waistcoat, one osenburgh frock shirt, and an old fur hat. He has relations living in Baltimore and Calvert counties. I will give ten dollars if taken in Anne-Arundel county, and if out of the county the above reward.

EZEKIEL STEWART.

Living in Anne-Arundel county, about 7 miles from Cragg's Ferry, on the Annapolis road, near Poulton's Tavern.

July 23.

FOR RENT.

The subscriber offers for rent that large three storied BRICK BUILDING in the city of Annapolis, opposite the Church.

The subscriber deems it unnecessary to describe this house particularly. It is certainly well adapted for a Boarding House, being situated in the centre of the town, and convenient to the Stadt House. Possession will be given after the 9th day of November next.

SARAH CLEMENTS.

July 23.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans court, June 23, 1818.

On application by petition of Ann Munroe, executrix of the last will and testament of John Munroe, late of A. A. County, deceased, it is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligence.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills, for A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of John Munroe, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 1st day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of June, 1818.

Ann Munroe, ex'x. of the last Will and testament of John Munroe.

July 2.

All persons indebted to said estate are again called upon to settle their accounts. All who do not comply with this request by the 1st day of September next, may expect that measures will be taken immediately thereafter to enforce payment, without respect to persons.

ANN MUNROE, ex'x.

JOSEPH PHELPS,

Thankful for past encouragement & desirous of being worthy of a continuance of it, informs his steady customers and the public in general, that he has employed some excellent workmen, who are now engaged in making

Fall and Winter Shoes.

Their work he will venture to say will not rip, and may be depended upon Country gentlemen who may favour him with orders for shoes for their people, are assured that every exertion will be made to give them satisfaction, so far as good strong materials, well put together, will enable him. He has now on hand as good a supply of

Fine Boots and Shoes

as any to be met with in this city.

Orders from the country will be gladly received, & executed with faithfulness and despatch.

J. P. embraces this opportunity of making known, that

MRS. PHELPS,

For the especial accommodation of the ladies of this city and its vicinity, has at this time, and intends constantly keeping, in her own private apartment, (under the same roof with his shop) a handsome assortment of

Ladies Shoes

of all colours, and Misses and Children's shoes fit for every season of the year. Among them are some very nice *prunellas*. She likewise keeps a supply of Ladies

Plain Bonnets.

Ladies disposed to encourage her may rely upon being attentively and thankfully served.

Annapolis, July 16, 1818.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, Annapolis, 30th June, 1818.

James Boyle, Sarah Batten, Thos. H. Bowie, Richard Ball, 2, Sophia Brooks, Thomas Bignell, Robert Buck-Hannon, 2, Solomon Bishop, Monar Cadue, Clerk of the court of Chancery, William Campbell 4, Geo. Craggs, Wm. Caton, John M. Colevell, the Rev. President of St. John's College, William Darnell, William Dayvis, Richard Denison, Joseph Daley, Benj. Eares, Charles Frasier, John Franklin, Harriot Frost, John Frost, William Foxcroft, John Gathier, Samuel C. Griffing, Horris S. Gibson, Harriot Gale, Elija Glenn 2, Samuel Gantt, Samuel Horner, H. M. Hawkins, Robert B. Harnd, George Hogarth, C. Hohne, Thos. Hall, Thos. W. Hall, Jona. Hut-ton 3, Henry Hall, Mr. Handel, Mary Ann Horton, Frederick Harwood, Edward Hall, Edwin Harwood, John Johns, Arnold B. Jones, Mary Jarvis 2, Daniel P. Jacob, John Johnson 2, Wm. Kilty 3, Sarah Kent, Judge Kilgour, Thomas Letch, James Lorong, Mas. Lorang, Hugh Moore, Daniel Mahan, Anne Mahone, Ann Merican, Miss McClock, T. C. Monroe John Matthews, Jos. McCent, Hugh M. Guire, Walter Norman, John Nocks, Capt. Joseph Owens, Thos. O'Rourke, Saml. Praker 2, Maybury Parks, Wm. Prentiss 4, B. S. Pigman, 212, Rinaldo Pindle, Richard Phylips, Joseph Phelps, John T. Richardson 2, John T. Rick-etts, Robert B. Randolph, James Robinson, Mrs. Robinson, Maria Richard-son, Margaret Stewart, John N. Ste-wart, Vachel Severe, Eleanor S. Stockett, Joseph N. Stockett, Len. Scott, J. T. Shaaff, Wm. Saunders, Thomas Stewart, Danl. Sprigs, Mrs. Stencombe, W. G. Tuck, George Froese, Catharine Tydings, Mary Thompson, James Talor, Harriot Thomas, Dr. Tilly. Wor-shipful Master of Amanda Lodge An-napolis, Danl. H. Higgins 2, Nathaniel Williams, Doctr. Chs. Worthington, Laurence VanWomer, Mrs. Wallace, James Williams near Annapolis, Henry Woodward 2, Wm. W. Weems, John C. Weems 2, Jona. Weedon, Geo. Williams, Elija Williams, Robert Wilson, Robert Welsh near Annapolis, Basil Yewell.

JAMES MUNROE,

Post Master.

July 9.

In Chancery,

July 1, 1818.

Ordered, That the creditors of Brock Mockbee, exhibit their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the Chancery Of-fice, within three months from the date hereof.

By order,

THOS. H. BOWIE, Reg. Cur. Can.

July 9.

WM. THOMPSON,

Shoe & Shoe Maker.

Notifies his friends and the public, that he has removed from his former stand to the shop formerly occupied by Mr. George Wells and opposite Mr. Brewer's Hotel, where he carries on the above business in all its branches. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

July 9.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel county, Orphans Court, April 25, 1818.

On application by petition of Thomas Sellman, administrator of John Cross, late of A. A. county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligence.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills, for A. A. County.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Cross late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 15th day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 25th day of April, 1818.

Thomas Sellman, Adm'r.

July 2, 1818.

Land for Sale.

I will sell the land whereon I live, situated on Herring Bay, in Anne-Arundel county, about 20 miles from the city of Annapolis, and about 50 miles from Baltimore; it contains between nine hundred and one thousand acres, is considered by judges to be inferior to no land in the county for the cultivation of tobacco, and is acted upon by plaster and capable of great improvement by clover, a great proportion of the land is covered with wood timber, & may be easily carried to market, having the advantage of fine landing places, being bounded by the water. Persons inclined to purchase it is presumed, will view the premises, which they are invited to do. The terms will be accommodating on payment of part of the purchase money in hand. For terms apply to Nicholas Brewer who is authorised to contract for the land.

GEORGE HOGARTH.

July 9.

New & Cheap Goods.

WARFIED & RIDGELY.

Have just received, and offer for Sale, a

HANDSOME ASSORTMENT

Of India, English, French and German

GOODS,

Suitable to this and the approaching season, to wit:

Striped cotton cas- simere,	6 4 & 4 4 Cambric
Angola do	Muslins,
Coburg mixed do	Mull do
Blue & Yellow In- dia Nankeens,	Stripe do
Cold twilled do.	Book do.
Plain & twilled black Bombazetts,	Stripe & plaid
White & black Jeans,	Ginghams,
4 4 Italian Crapes,	Super London
White & black Pat- tinnett,	prints,
	Ladies white & col- ourd Kid & Silk
	Gloves,
	Parasols,

A Handsome Assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's Silk and Cotton Hosiery.

Mens white & brown thread 12-4 11-4 10-4 & 9-4 knotted coun- terpanes,	8 4 6-4 & 4 4 Fan- cy Shawls,
White & coloured Marseilles Vest- ing,	Canton Crape do.
	7 8 & 4 4 Irish Lin- en,
	Black & green Flo- rence,

India Cottons, to wit:

Fine Batas,	do. Sheetting,
Mammoodies,	do. Shirting,
Salempore, and Gurralls,	White & Brown
Furniture Dimity,	White & Brown
Russia Diaper,	Picklenburgs,
8 4 & 6-4 Table do- mestic stripes & plaids,	Brown Burlaps,
	Persian & Brown

Also their usual assortment of

Groceries,

QUEEN'S WARE, &

Ironmongery.

LIKEWISE,

FINE LIVERPOOL SALT.

All which they will dispose of Cheap for Cash—and to their punctual cus- tomers on accommodating terms.

Annapolis, May 7.

George & John Barber,

Desirous of accommodating their friends and the public, have at considerable expense built and equipped new vessels for the express purpose of sailing from the City of Baltimore to this City and Baltimore. Their cabins, are spacious, elegant, and airy, and provided with every thing necessary to promote the convenience and comfort of passengers. Every exertion will be made to insure speedy and safe passage; and no expense spared to obtain the best fare for their tables. One of their Boats will leave this place every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, at 9 o'clock, for Baltimore, and the other leave Baltimore for this place every Sunday morning at 8 o'clock, and every Wednesday and Friday morning at 9 o'clock.

They will continue to perform, for their steady friends and supporters, all business with which they may be entrusted; but to avoid being injured by mistakes, must decline holding themselves responsible for let- ters, or any thing which they may be said to contain.

They keep as a *Daogena* large, well built Schooner, which will take freights to any place on the Chesapeake Bay—she is in the charge of Captain Spencer, a careful and experienced skipper. Persons wishing to employ her are requested to make applica- tion at either of their stores, situate near the dock.

We will embrace this opportunity of no- ticing the illtreatment which we have received from the few of our fellow citizens who are so blind to the welfare of Annapolis, which should ever have a line of Packets of her own as diligently to coun- tenance the interference of strangers with our line, and who carry their hostility to- wards us, so far, as when called from home themselves in preference to going with us, to give more than our price for a passage, to go with those whose interests are by no means connected with Annapolis, with those who live in a town which has ever been inimical to her, and who it is likely would, if our vessels were taken from the line, and it should happen no longer to suit their own convenience to continue upon it, take their off likewise, and thus leave the citizens of this place destitute of a water carriage to Baltimore. But what makes the treatment, of which we complain, ap- pear in our view so very ungenerous, is, that the very persons who thus aid our opponents, have, when it was needful to them- selves, requested us to trans act business for them in Baltimore—a thing we have never refused to do, though we have never asked or received compensation for the same. Such conduct, then, the candid and unpre- judiced must agree with us, is illiberal, and we now inquire, whether any man of spirit or feeling, would, after patiently submitting to it more than twelve months, continue to perform the unprofitable jobs of those, who thus throw their *profitable* jobs into the hands of others? We think there are none who would; and in future it need not be expected of us. The profits of our line have arisen principally from the passage money and not from the cost of freights. But even the receipts for passages began to be much abridged nearly three years ago, by the Baltimore steam boats forsaking their regular line, and coming upon this when- ever the meeting of the legislature, or the sitting of the courts of appeals and chancery, made it necessary for strangers to visit this city.

It has been said that we ought to procure a Steam Boat—this would no doubt be highly gratifying to the public, to whom we must say we are grateful for past encourage- ment, and to please whom we would not hesitate to do any thing consistent with right and our own safety, but when we take into consideration the first cost of such an establish- ment, the extensive patronage which would be necessary to support it, and the present unprofitableness of the line of Pack- ets between this and Baltimore, we are brought irresistibly to conclude that such a step, on our part, would be nothing short of foolishly dissipating & wasting the earnings of our past lives, and sealing the ruin of our- selves and our families. Let those who have inconsiderately talked of what we ought to do, bear in mind, that the abolition of the general court, the taking of the funds from the College, and the late act altering the time of the meeting of the General Assembly, from a season of the year when the weather is usually clement, and our Packets are running, to a time when they are laid up on account of its tempestuousness, have tended to reduce the receipts of the line so low, as to be little more than sufficient to defray the expense attendant upon it, and not enough to compensate us for the sacrifice of our time, which we might require to employ in more profitable pursuits. If there are any who doubt this statement, let them come and examine our books for the two last years, and then if they find what we here say is not correct, let them expose the falsity of it to the world. Still in defiance of all this, if there are, among those whose anxiety for a Steam Boat has led them to TALK so loudly in favour of one, any ten or twelve who will come forward and contribute a proportionate part of the cost of building and running such a vessel, we will cordially unite with them in putting one upon this line. If there are none such to be found because of the great hazard and danger of the undertaking, we hope that all censure against us, for not doing so without associ- ates, will cease, and that our business will not suffer any declension on that account.

We now assure our firm friends, that whenever Annapolis improves so far as to promise support adequate to the enterprise, that we will furnish ourselves with a Steam- Boat equal to any belonging to the Chesape- ak, and until such time arrives, no reason- able man ought to expect us, *alone*, to do so.

Annapolis, June 10, 1818.

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Mary Whittington, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are request- ed to bring them in, legally authenti- cated according to law, and all those in any manner indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, to

William P. Hardesty, adm'r.

July 16.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

March 18, 1813.

By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

AN ACT

or next preceding such purchase or purchase or receive on any such servant or slave, who may be entitled to freedom as aforesaid, knowing that such servant or slave is entitled to freedom as aforesaid, if any person whomsoever shall be procured, engaged or employed to purchase servants or slaves of other person not being resident in said, shall purchase or receive in contract any such servant or slave, he shall be liable to be

5. And he is enacted, That if any person who shall so have purchased any slave or slaves for exportation remove from the state of Maryland, he shall be liable to be removed from the same in any county in this state, and information be laid by any judge or justice of the peace, supported by oath or affirmation, that the deponent or affirmant has reasonable ground to believe that such person who shall so have such slave or slaves in his possession, is about to export or remove them from the state, contrary to law, it shall be the duty of such judge or justice of the peace to proceed to the house or place where such slave may be, and such judge or justice

son or persons shall have applied and claimed said suspected runaway and proved his, her, or their title to such suspected runaway, as is now required by law, it shall be the duty of the sheriff forthwith to carry such or slaves before some judge of the county court, or judge of the circuit court, with his commitment and the judge is hereby required to examine and inquire, by such means as he deems most advisable, whether the suspected runaway be a slave, and if he shall have reasonable ground to believe that such suspected runaway is a slave, he may remand the suspected runaway to prison, to be confined for such further or additional

causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some one of the newspapers in the city of Annapolis, for two months successively, before the day of September next, he give notice to his creditors to appear before the County Court, at the Court house of the said County, at 10 o'clock in the morning of the first day, to shew if any they have, why the said Charles A. Harvey should not have the benefit of the several acts of Assembly of state for the relief of insolvent debtors so prayed. Given under my hand and seal this 19th day of March 1818.

Richard Ridgely

June 4, 1818

Notice is hereby Given,

Thomas Sellman, Adm'r.

July 2, 1818. 6w

In compliance with the charter of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, and with a supplement thereto establishing a Branch thereof at Frederick town, Notice is hereby given to the stockholders on the Western Shore, that an election will be held at the Banking-house in the city of Annapolis, on the first Monday in August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of choosing from amongst the stockholders, sixteen directors for the Bank at Annapolis, and nine directors for the Branch Bank at Frederick town. By order.

JONA PINKNEY, Cashier.

Informs his friends and the public,
 that he has removed from his former
 stand to the shop formerly occupied by
 Mr. George Wells and opposite Mr.
 Brewer's Hotel, where he carries on
 the above business in all its branches.
 A share of public patronage is res-
 pectfully solicited.
 July 9. 3 30

This is to give notice.

That the subscriber of Baltimore county, hath obtained from the orphan court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Benjamin M. Mechen late of the said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to bring them in legally authenticated according to law, and advertise those in any manner indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, to

3 *Henry M. Mechen, adm'r*

MARYLAND.

Anne-Arundel County, to wit:

On application to me the subscriber, in the process of Anne Arundel county, as one of the associate Judges of the said judicial district of Maryland by petition in writing of Charles A. Harvey of said county praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session one thousand eight hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition, and the said Charles A. Harvey having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he had resided in the State of Maryland for two years immediately preceding the time of his application, and having also stated in said petition, that he is now in actual confinement for debt, and no account of any breach of the laws of this State or of the United States, and having produced to me the certificate of the constable of Anne Arundel county to that effect, and agreed to be ad-

charged to that effect, and prayed to be discharged from said confinement on the terms prescribed by the said act, and having given security for his personal appearance at September Court next, answer any allegations that may be made against him by his creditors, do hereby order and adjudge that the same Charles A. Harvey be discharged from his confinement, and that he causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some one of the newspapers in the city of Annapolis, for three months successively, before the 21st day of September next, he give notice to his creditors to appear before the County Court, at the Court house in the said County, at 10 o'clock in the morning of the first day, to show cause if any they have, why the said Charles A. Harvey should not have the benefit of the several acts of Assembly of this state for the relief of insolvent debtors as prayed. Given under my hand and seal this 19th day of March 1818.

Richard Ridgely
June 4, 1818. 31

SUBSCRIBERS

To Robbins' Journal,

Are informed that the work is received
and ready for delivery, at the Book
Store of Mr Geo Shaw and at the
Office of the Maryland Gazette.
Feb 11.

**Baltimore and West River
Packet.**

The subscriber having purchased of the Messrs. Harbers that large, convenient, and swift sailing Schooner, EDWARD LLOYD, has commenced running her as a regular packet from West River to Baltimore. She will leave West River every Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock for Baltimore—returning, leave Baltimore every Saturday morning at 9 o'clock. He has engaged Capt. Henry Crandell, a skilful and industrious man, to take charge of her. Passengers may be assured that they will meet with the best accommodations.

All orders left at his store at West
River will be punctually attended to.
WILLIAM NORMAN.
June 18. tf

— JUST PUBLISHED, —
And for Sale, at this Office,

The Laws of Maryland,
Passed December Session, 1817.

Price—\$ 1.50.

ALSO.

The Votes & Proceedings
Of last Session.

Price—\$ 1.50.

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

Declarations on Promissory Notes, and
bills of exchange against Drawer,
first, second, and third Endorser, in
assumpsit generally.
Debt on Bond and Single Bill,
Common Bonds,
Appeal do.
Tobacco Notes, &c. &c.
June 11.

NOTICE.

The next Court of Anne-Arundel County, will meet on the second Monday of August next, in the city of Annapolis.

By order,

Wm. S. Green, Clerk

June, 18.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, July 30.

We are authorised to state, that J. C. Herbert, Esq. declines being a Candidate for Congress at the ensuing election.

JOHN T. STODERT, Esquire, of Calvert county, is a Candidate to represent the District of Charles, St. Mary's, and Calvert counties, in the Congress of the United States.

Federal Republican Ticket. HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

FOR CALVERT COUNTY.

Dr. John Dare,
Samuel Turner,
Joseph W. Reynolds,
John J. Brooks.

FOR DORCHESTER COUNTY.

Benjamin W. LeCompte,
E. W. Griffith,
Thomas Pitt,
Henry Keene.

FOR KENT COUNTY.

Isaac Spencer,
Henry Fulgham,
William Knight,
Thomas B. Hynson.

From the Albany Daily Adv. of Thursday.

It would ill accord with the general tone of grief, so deeply pressed in this city, to permit many of Major Birdsall to pass away without some reflection on his character and his untimely fate. The funeral procession, at all times a melancholy spectacle, but peculiarly so, when youth and bravery are consigned to the tomb; and above all, when it is recollected that we have lost the last does to some, who for years had placed himself in the bloody hell, and staked his life for the honour of his country.

Major Birdsall was born in Dutchess county in this state. His grandfather was an officer in the revolutionary army, and, together with his father, is now a resident of the town of Greene, in Chenango county. Previous to the commencement of the late war, Major Birdsall was a resident of this county, and engaged in agricultural pursuits on a farm in Watervliet. Shortly after the declaration of hostilities, a company of volunteer militia was organized in the above town, and by them he was elected captain. These men performed a tour of duty at Plattsburgh, and we believe at Sackett's Harbour, where the excellent qualities of Major B. soon developed themselves, and rendered him a favorite with the army. His bravery was tested in the expedition against Little York, being among the first that landed in company with the late Col. Forsyth. He received within a short period after this time a commission of captain in one of the United States rifle regiments, and in the arduous campaign which ensued, was attached to the division of general Brown. Maintaining that character for bravery which he had already acquired, he was soon called upon to test it in the bloody attack on Fort Erie, by the British troops under general Drummond. "Major Hindman's gallant efforts," says General Gaines in his official dispatch, "aided by major Trimble, having failed to drive the enemy from the bastion, with the remaining artillery and infantry in the fort, Capt. Birdsall, of the 4th rifle regiment, with a detachment of riflemen, gallantly rushed through the gateway to their assistance, & with some infantry charged the enemy, but was repulsed, and the captain severely wounded.

He shortly after received the brevet of major, & on the consolidation of the army, was retained as one of the captains of the rifle regiment. The wound, however, that he had received, was of so dangerous a nature, as to deprive his country of his services for a length of time. A portion of the lower part of his face was shot away, and for more than a fortnight it was extremely problematical whether his life could be preserved; as it required constant pressure with the finger on the wounded artery, in order to prevent death from hemorrhage. Recovering, however, gradually, from this dangerous situation, although encumbered by loss of blood and inability to take the necessary food, he shortly after visited this place; and here, we believe, he has resided until the day of his death, with only

those occasional absences which duty required. The sympathy of his acquaintances, and even of strangers, could not fail to be excited at his melancholy appearance. The face, that index of the human form divine, scarred and lacerated—the patience with which he bore the unavoidable misery accompanying it, and the unaffected modesty of his conduct, endeared him to all who knew him. During the last spring an operation was performed by Dr. White, of Cherry Valley, on his face, and the parts separated by the wound were brought together. Although this process was extremely painful, yet he bore it with that courage and patience which had already distinguished his conduct. The wound gradually closed, and within the last few weeks, he has expressed to several of his friends the happiness he felt at again being enabled to eat a meal with pleasure, and to converse without difficulty and pain. In this state of comparative happiness—released from bodily misery, which he had endured for more than four years—he was suddenly cut down, and that too by the hands of an assassin.

On Monday evening, at 6 o'clock, the funeral ceremonies took place. The military, consisting of the artillery, infantry, and rifle companies of this city, Maj. Worth's company of U. S. infantry, the military association and officers late of the U. S. army, together with the several masonic lodges, preceded the corpse, which was flanked by the company lately commanded by Major Birdsall. The pall was borne by officers of the regular army. The corporation, together with a large number of citizens, attended the body to the place of interment. On arriving there, an impressive and eloquent address was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Cumming, and the body was consigned to its kindred dust, after firing three volleys. On the coffin plate was the following inscription:

Major BENJAMIN BIRDSALL,
U. S. Rifle Regt.

A brave soldier, whom the army loved, and the enemy respected, was assassinated on the 12th of July, 1818,
in the 32d year of his age.

Such is briefly the short history of the life of Major Birdsall—whatever incidents occur to diversify it, are alike honourable to his character and his memory. To his example we may safely point those youth of our country, who aim at acting the warrior's part. In one point of view, it is indeed useful to all, for it gives us another example of the elevation to which native talent, though unprotected and unaided, may arrive in this country.

A short week has only elapsed, since our deceased friend paid the last tribute of respect to the remains of a revolutionary hero, and now with similar ceremonies, and deeper grief, he too has been deposited in the dust. Various as has been his fate, doomed as he has been to pain and sorrow, we know that at present mortal suffering has lost its sting; the mutability of earth affects him no further; nor does the air decked aspirations of ambition any longer excite and rouse—this is the end of man.

R.

Boston, July 17.

Gentlemen,

The brig Mary, Capt. Howland, of New Bedford, was cast away on Cape Blanco in Africa, on her passage from New Bedford to Patagonia, on the 28th of May last. Two of the men were killed by the natives, and a third taken prisoner. The remainder, twelve in number, including the captain and two mates, escaped by putting to sea in their boats, and after seven days arrived at the Isle of San. They afterwards proceeded to Bonavista, from which place they returned in the brig Gen. Gates, which arrived at this place this day.

Yours, &c.

J. HOOPER, Jr.

From the New Bedford Gazette.

MELANCHOLY SHIPWRECK.

The Brig Mary, Capt. Howland, sailed from this port on the 5th of May last, on a whaling voyage to the Coast of Patagonia, and on the night of the 28th, was stranded near Cape Blanco, Coast of Africa.

In the morning, Capt. Howland, and his crew succeeded in getting on shore, with a quantity of provisions and other necessities, but were soon discovered by the Arabs

who came and loaded their camels with the articles which had been saved, while at the same time the women divested Capt. Howland's men of almost every article of clothing they had on, and attempted to rob him also, but he resisted and escaped from them. The Arabs then departed with their plunder, but soon returned with several camels, apparently loaded with brush-wood, under which several men, armed with muskets and spears, were concealed.

As soon as they arrived on the beach they discovered themselves, and attempted to take Captain Howland and his men prisoners, who immediately ran to their boats and pushed off, when the Arabs fired and wounded James Edwards, of Rochester, who died three days after;—Job Miller, of Dartmouth, who was on the deck of the brig, was wounded in the thigh, and left there—Lemuel Gifford, of Fairhaven, being alone in a boat, was driven ashore by the surf, and was taken by the Arabs.

Capt. Howland and his crew having a small quantity of provisions in their boats, continued their course for the Cape de Verd Islands, and took passage in the ship Shakespear, of London, Capt. Stephen Briggs, for Bonavista—from thence he took passage in the brig Gen. Gates, White, of and for Machias, and arrived at Targuvin Cove, 11th inst.

DIED.

At Wilkesbarre, (Penn.) Capt. Samuel Bowman, considerably advanced in years.

He was a patriot in the revolution. He was from Lexington, Mass. and in that battle where the ground was first stained. He was at the taking of Burgoyne—at Kingsbridge, and many other skirmishes.

When the war of the revolution broke out, Mr. Bowman was a young man, zealous for the cause of his country, and ready at every hazard to defend her violated rights. After the battle of Lexington, in which he was engaged, he attached himself to the regular army, and continued in the service through all its privations, sufferings and dangers, until the troops were disbanded at the conclusion of peace. Intelligent, active and brave, he always possessed the confidence of his superiors; and that confidence could never have been reposed in one more faithful and deserving.

As intimated in the letter, he was in numerous engagements, and I have listened for hours with undiminished pleasure to hear him relate the incidents of the war. On his own services he always spoke with modesty; but there were few soldiers who saw more active service, or were more exposed.

As the time for the execution of Andre approached, it will be evident that there would be chosen to remain with him as his guard, officers the most respectable, and in whom the highest confidence was reposed. A Capt. —, of the Maryland line, from Annapolis, and Lieut. Bowman, were selected as his guard, the day previous to his execution. He described Maj. Andre as maintaining the utmost firmness and composure, and when they were silent and melancholy, he would, by some cheerful remark, endeavour to dispel the gloom. Having been formerly at Annapolis, I think as a prisoner, and acquainted with many persons in the peace, major Andre inquired very particularly about some of the ladies and gentlemen, and seemed to interest himself in their history and fortunes.

Although not a murmur or a sigh escaped him, his composure was the result, not of the want of sensibility, or a disregard of life, but rose from those proud and lofty feelings, the characteristic of true greatness of mind, which raises the soul above the influence of events, and enables the soldier with unflinching nerve and steady eye to meet death in whatever form it may approach him: for in his sleep, nature would play her part, and home, and friends—his country and his fam—his sisters and his love, would steal upon his heart, contrasting their fancied pleasures with his certain pain, and render his sleep fitful and troubled. While with him early in the morning the hour of his execution was announced.—His countenance did not alter. His servant, on entering his room, burst into tears.—"Leave me," said he to him, with great sternness, "until you can be more manly."

The breakfast was furnished from the table of his excellency. He ate as usual, then shaved and dressed

himself—placed his hat on the table, and cheerfully said, "I am ready at any moment, gentlemen, to wait upon you."

Capt. Bowman described it as being a day of settled melancholy, & that Major Andre was apparently the least affected. To Gen. Washington it was a trial of excruciating pain.

It was with great difficulty that he placed his name to the warrant of his execution.

Capt. —, and Lieut. Bowman, walked arm in arm with maj. Andre. It is well known that he had solicited to be shot, and it was not until he came in sight of the gallows, that he knew the manner of his death. "It is too much," said he momentarily shrinking. "I had hoped," replied he, recovering himself, "that it might have been otherwise. But I pray you to bear witness that I die like a soldier."

From the Indiana (Pa.) American. THE LOST MAN FOUND!

We have great pleasure in stating that Mr. H. Shryock, was found alive, on Thursday evening last, in the wilderness, about four miles from the Cherry Tree. His appearance when found was wretched and frightful in the extreme—he was crawling along, with a stick in each hand, in a state of mental derangement, his body and limbs entirely destitute of clothing, except a small remnant of his shirt which hung round his shoulders, and had neither hat, shoes nor stockings on;—his feet and legs are dreadfully lacerated and swollen. From his great debility of body, having been in the wilderness eleven days and eleven nights, without any subsistence but that obtained from berries, he could not have survived much longer. He reached his own house, in this borough, on Friday evening, perfectly sane in mind and in good spirits, & we have no doubt but that, in a few days, he will be entirely recovered.

Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the citizens of this Borough, generally, and on Capt. Meek Kelly and John Evans, Esquire, of the vicinity, for the lively interest which they took in the fate of this man, the great bodily fatigue they underwent in their endeavours to find him, many of them being out 5, 6, 7 and 9 days, and as many nights, in that inhospitable country.

FOREIGN.

Hamburg, March 18.

We have received from Algiers the following interesting and remarkable accounts:

Letters from Algiers, May 5.

The present Dey, Houssin, is a good man; he was one of the four ministers, master of the horse, or, as they call him, "Chodgia de Cavallos," and, on the death of the late tyrant, was elected by the Dey, which has not been the case for these 20 years, as the six Pashas, before Aly, were murdered by the rebellious soldiery. This election, which took place in the most peaceful and orderly manner, has been attended with no bloodshed, nor has any one been banished; on the other hand, several individuals who were banished under Omar Pasha, as disturbers of the peace, are recalled and have obtained important offices. Time must show whether these persons will take warning from the lesson they have already received, or will set on foot new conspiracies.

The 1st of March, this year, the day of Aly Pasha's death, will be ever memorable in the annals of Algiers. That tyrant had still many ruinous projects and cruelties in contemplation, which were to have been shortly carried into effect. Thus there was found in his pocket book the following memorandum, written by himself: "The daughter of the English consul, a very pretty and sensible girl, 15 years old, and the sister of the Dutch consul, who is handsome and accomplished, shall be carried by force out of their houses, compelled to change their religion, and to be the Dey's mistresses. The daughter of the Spanish consul, who is not so handsome, shall be watched and kept in reserve. The English consul, the Spanish consul, and a Jew, named Bensamon, who is under English protection, who had been already compelled to assume the turban, shall be beheaded.

The day for the execution of this horrid plan was not yet fixed. The Dey seemed to waver in his mind, and disposed to wait, till he saw whether the consuls would submit to have their houses (which according to the treaties are to be consi-

dered as harems) broken into, and plundered, or whether they would make any resistance; in this last case they were to be cut to pieces. He saw clearly that such execution would not pass without notice, and said often, "The Christians will probably come and bombard me a little, but I shall find means to make my peace."

Aly was not destitute of talents, but he was some time like one raving, or like a famished tiger or hyena: at an earlier period of his life he had been confined in the mad house in the city. If he had continued to live, there is every appearance that all the foreign consuls, the few other European residents here, would have been put to death. The plague still carries off between 50 and 60 persons daily.

Letter from Algiers, April 6.

Since the death of Aly, there has been only one execution here; it was that of his brother-in-law, an Arab of the name of Hadgi Mustapha, and his brother, a youth of 13 years of age; they were both tortured 14 days, in various ways, got no sleep, and Hadgi was most severely bastinadoed. He received from 1000 strokes, and after that 4 or 5 daily.—After he had received 4 or 5 strokes, in this manner, he was sent home, where he died two days after, and his brother who was treated in the same manner shortly after. The Turks feared this family very much, and have therefore exterminated it.

We daily see here drunken armed Turks, in troops of 6 or 12, roving about the city and the environs, to plunder the poor Arabs who are attacked by the plague.

The plague has not increased here, but it has spread towards the west, and extended to the two large towns of Oran and Mascara. The whole territory of Algiers suffers under this dreadful disease; there are plenty of people to be seen in the streets. Upon a little excursion on which I made on horseback, I met with an incredible number of graves, both on the highways and the fields. In two country houses, next mine, 17 persons have died, and only 3 remain alive.

It is uncertain whether the Algerine corsairs will go to sea or not; people say no; however, the paper requests for a cruise have been demanded of the consuls.

How little reliance can be placed on Algerine friendship, appears from an official notice just published, according to which the government has seized upon a Genoese brig that was lying in the harbour here, notwithstanding all the representations of the Sardinian vice consul.—The brig has been sent to Alexandria with pilgrims, who are going to Mecca.

From English papers received at the office of the Baltimore Patriot.

LONDON, June 6.

It is stated, on the authority of some of the passengers lately arrived from India, that a sailor belonging to the Vanstarr, Chinaman, who had formerly been on board of the Northumberland, when the latter vessel conveyed Buonaparte to St. Helena, had mentioned to some of his shipmates, when the Vanstarr was off that island on her homeward voyage, that he had been present at some of his acquaintance who were in the service of Buonaparte—that he got on shore during the night, and proceeded to the residence of Napoleon, and had been well received and entertained. He said he had done so for two successive nights. Immediately on this being reported to the office of the Admiralty, he was seized, searched, and sent to the Governor's, where he was strictly investigated as to the means he had used, whether he had seen Buonaparte, or if he had been entrusted with any letters or packages. Nothing whatever had transpired; and it was believed the whole originated in the mad fancies of a foolish Tar. It had, however, thrown the whole island into great agitation, the practicability of a person proceeding to the residence of Buonaparte, and returning during the night being deemed impossible.

Our Dover letter of Thursday date, says: "His Excellency, Count Leven, the Russian Ambassador, arrived here last night, and one of the Prince Regent's carriages and servants, for the purpose of receiving the Empress of Russia and Archduke Michael, who are expected to land here this evening. The Royal Sovereign yacht, having just arrived last evening to Boulogne for the purpose of bringing these distinguished personages over."

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A petition has been presented to the Russian Emperor, him to adopt two of the J. w. them to military to prohibit them

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On the 6th ult.

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A letter from Elsinour, dated the 25th ult. says:—That the Zephyr, of Yarmouth, from the Baltic, was run on board by a brig, name unknown, on the night of the 22d, near Tasterbo, and was immediately obliged to make the best of her way to Copenhagen, to repair the very considerable damage she sustained by the accident.
A petition has been addressed to the Russian Emperor, supplicating him to adopt two regulations relative to the Jews; 1st, to subject them to military service; and 2dly, to prohibit them from selling bran every year.
The success of the late George Cooke, Incledon, and Phillips, in America, has induced several others of the Corps Dramatique to follow their example, among which number Wallack, of Drury lane theatre.
June 2.
On the 6th ult. the Senate of Norway condemned to hard labor, for 10 years, Jean Francois Daniel, convicted of blasphemy, and to stand in the pillory at Annapolis, with a label on his breast, inscribed—"A blasphemer."
Great preparations are making in Norway for the coronation of his Majesty King Charles John, which is to take place in that kingdom during the summer. It is more than three hundred years since any King was crowned in that country. The last was Christian II, who was also King of Sweden. That monarch was crowned at Opsloe, now Christiania, in the month of August, 1514, but was afterwards dethroned and put a prisoner in Denmark.
A letter from Mannheim, dated the 16th ult. says, "In this spring the countries on the banks of the Neckar have been more beautiful than we have ever seen them, the most inhabitants do not recollect ever to have beheld such a luxuriance of vegetation; the corn was already in ear a fortnight ago, and the vine gives every hope of a rich crop."
July 5.
AMERICAN FRENCHMEN.
The Dublin Evening Post of Tuesday has the following curious paragraph:—"We have heard, and have some reason to believe the statement true, that Joseph Buonaparte sent to France not less than 6,000 invitations, individually, to Frenchmen to join him in America."
The Dutch government, in order to secure tranquility in their East India colonies, have resolved on dispatching an additional force thither, and are constructing vessels for that purpose.
A letter from the Cape of Good Hope, dated March 12, 1818.
The John Palmer, we have the pleasure to inform you, arrived in Roads on the 7th inst. all well. A desperate and atrocious mutiny of her foremost men out of sixteen, had nearly proved destructive of both ship and cargo, at which the lives of the captain, officers and passengers, and such of the remaining crew who stood faithfully to their duty, and nothing but extraordinary firm, manly, and spirited conduct of her worthy commander, Capt. Godfrey Samuels, seconded by his excellent officers, well ordered portion of her people, and to the passengers, saved the ship and her lives from ruin. They were overpowered, and a severe struggle, secured and brought in iron or confinement. We have further, for the safety of the ship and cargo and the lives on board, even in harbour, applied to the proper authority of the colony, that protection necessarily required; and nine of the ten have accordingly been here imprisoned, to the consequences of their unbecomingly conduct; on which as a cause, we shall shortly have the honour of addressing you. Meanwhile, we cannot, at this hurried moment, even refrain from pressing on of our humble opinion, to Captain Samuels. His official duty, and the remaining faithful part of his crew, the gentlemen of Lloyd's, the underwriters, are exceedingly indebted, at the risk of their lives, for the preservation from destruction and loss, of the John Palmer and her valuable cargo; and our hope that such conduct will be being marked by the approbation of those gentlemen, always celebrated for liberality."
WESTMINSTER ELECTION.
A meeting of the friends of Mr. Hunt took place yesterday, at the Crown and Anchor tavern. A Mr. Hunt took the chair, and a Mr.

Hatley proposed several resolutions in favour of Mr. Hunt, as a proper person to represent the city of Westminster. The Chairman read some letters from Bristol, Manchester & other places, one of which had inclosed a one pound note for the advancement of Mr. Hunt's interests; and it was announced that Sir Francis Burdett had declared himself the advocate of the Universal Suffrage. Mr. Gale Jones spoke at some length in favour of Mr. Hunt. Mr. Hunt made large professions of the purity of his principles, & promised that if he was returned he would always be found at his post, and never cease till he had effected a redress of the grievances of the people by the obtaining of Parliamentary Reform and Universal Suffrage. The first thing he would do would be to move the standing order that the members should meet every morning at nine o'clock, instead of doing their dirty work in the dark. He had it on the authority of Major Cartwright and others, that Sir F. Burdett had declared himself the friend of universal suffrage. He had the same authority or saying that Lord Falkstone, the son of a boroughmonger, was the advocate of universal suffrage. He heard that Ministers intended to set up Sir George Cockburn, the officer who took the brave Napoleon to St. Helena. He anxiously hoped they would do so—he should be happy to see Sir George on the hustings, and he should bring a well armed vessel, bomb proof, with him, or he would be soon beaten out of the sea. Mr. Hatley addressed the meeting, and strongly recommended to every Elector to subscribe his mite towards defraying the expenses of the Election. Thanks were then voted to the chairman, and the meeting dispersed.
Bristol, June 4.
Very few, if any, of the late imports of Sugars remain in the merchant's hands; they have generally been sold at about 2s a 5s per cwt above the London prices, but they cannot be considered as any criterion of a market currency, as the circumstances of the refiners & grocers have been such, as to compel them either to give the true price demanded by the holders of the small quantity which has been imported, or to suspend their business until we have further arrivals, which we have not reason to expect till the end of the present week. No Coffee remains in the market.—Rums are heavy & declining. We have this week made some alterations in the quotations of Corn, which, generally speaking, is lower.—Good Barley, however, and Old Beans, form an exception, as both have experienced a trifling improvement.—Bristol Observer.
Paris, June 1.
Yesterday the king gave a private audience to the Duke of Wellington.
An extraordinary courier was despatched from the office of the Minister of Justice on Saturday last, carrying the decree of the Court of Cassation to A. B. and the order for carrying into execution the sentence of the Assize Court of Yarn.
The price of bread has fallen five centimes this week.
Breslaw, May 13.
Letters which are entitled to credit, state, that the company of Madame Krudner, at the head of whom is the Sineur Kellner, of Brunswick, Private Secretary to Madame Krudner having been driven from Prussia, were obliged to seek an asylum in a frontier town, where their dilemma was aggravated by an absolute want of money. However, the Duke Pauucci, Governor of Russia, took upon himself the responsibility of advancing a considerable sum; and Madame Krudner, though but Russian wit, is now at home.

SHERIFFALTY.
At the solicitation of many of his friends the subscriber is induced to offer himself as a candidate for the office of sheriff of this county, at the ensuing October election; and pledges himself, should he be honoured with the confidence of a majority of his fellow citizens, that in the execution of the duties of that office, no pains will be spared to give general satisfaction.
BENJAMIN GAITHER.
Anne Arundel county July 30. 1f

Planters Bank of Prince-George's County,
July 16th, 1818.
The stockholders of the said Bank are notified, that the second instalment, of five dollars on each share, will become due on Saturday the 15th of August next, and if the same is not punctually paid, the first instalment, according to the charter, is forfeited for the use of the bank.
Notes of the Banks in the District of Columbia, and Cities of Baltimore and Annapolis, will be received in payment of the second instalment.
By order
BENJAMIN TYLER, Cash'r
July 30. 3w

TAXES.
All persons indebted for Taxes will please to take notice, that the same are now due, and that they will be waited on by the subscriber's deputy. He hopes those concerned will be prepared for payment at as early a day as possible. It is important that his collections should be speedily made to enable him to meet the demands against him by those who have claims on the levy list. Mr. William Warfield, of the city of Annapolis, is authorised to settle accounts, and pass receipts.
JOHN H. D. LANE,
Collector A. A. County.
July 30. 4w

Dissolution of Partnership.
The partnership lately subsisting between the subscribers in the BRICK MAKING business, has been dissolved by mutual consent.
WM. ROSS,
WALF. CROSS.
—
WALTER CROSS,
Respectfully informs the public, that he still continues the Boot & Shoe making business, and that he has on hand & will continue to keep an assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's Shoes and Boots of the first quality.
Annapolis, July 30. 1f

20 Dollars Reward.
Runaway on Tuesday the 14th inst. from the subscriber, living at the upper ferry on South river, commonly called Quinn's ferry, Negro SAM, ag d about 15 years, about a feet 8 or 9 inches high, dark complexioned, has a very bad look, and also a scar over one of his eyes. Had on, an osanburg shirt and trousers, but took other clothing with him. He has relations on West river, at Mr. Philip Probert's. The above reward will be paid if confined in any goal so that I get him again.
THOS. PINDLE
N. B. I forewarn all persons harbor ing or carrying off said fellow
July 30. T. P.

JOSEPH PHELPS,
Thankful for past encouragement & desirous of being worthy of a continuance of it, informs his steady customers and the public in general, that he has employed some excellent work men, who are now engaged in making
Fall and Winter Shoes.
Their work he will venture to say will not rip, and may be depended upon. Country gentlemen who may favour him with orders for shoes for their people, are assured that every exertion will be made to give them satisfaction, so far as good strong materials, well put together, will enable him. He has now on hand as good a supply of
Fine Boots and Shoes
as any to be met with in this city.
Orders from the country will be gladly received, & executed with faithfulness and despatch.
J. P. embraces this opportunity of making known, that
MRS. PHELPS,
For the especial accommodation of the ladies of this city and its vicinity, has at this time, and intends constantly keeping, in her own private apartment, (under the same roof with his shop) a handsome assortment of
Ladies Shoes
of all colours, and Misses and Children's shoes fit for every season of the year. Among them are some very nice prunellos. She likewise keeps a supply of Ladies
Plain Bonnets.
Ladies disposed to encourage her may rely upon being attentively and thankfully served.
Annapolis, July 16, 1818. 4

State of Maryland, sc.
Anne Arundel County Orphans Court,
July 28, 1818.
On application by petition of Susanna Wells, executrix of the last will and testament of Daniel Wells sen. late of A. A. county, deceased, it is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, & that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.
John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,
A. A. County.
Notice is here y given,
That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland letters testamentary on the personal estate of Daniel Wells, sen late of Anne Arundel county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers there of, to the subscriber, at or before the 1st day of October next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 28th day of July 1818.
Susanna Wells, ex'rx.
July 30

Stop the Runaway.
20 DOLLARS REWARD.
The above reward will be given for lodging in goal or bringing home Negro Foin, about thirty years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, he is tolerably black, and bow legged, the first joint of one of his thumbs is rather short, with a small nail, one is lined by a whitlow. He had on and took with him, two pair of blue cloth pantaloons, one old blue cloth coat, one black cassimere waistcoat, one osanburg frock skirt and an old fur hat. He has relations living in Baltimore and Calvert counties. I will give ten dollars if taken in Anne Arundel county, and if out of the county the above reward.
EZEKIEL STEWART.
Living in Anne Arundel county, about 7 miles from Craig's Ferry, on the Annapolis road, near Poulton's Tavern
July 23. 2

State of Maryland, sc.
Anne Arundel County Orphans Court,
June 23, 1818.
On application by petition of Ann Munroe, executrix of the last will and testament of John Munroe, late of A. A. County, deceased, it is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.
John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,
for A. A. County.
Notice is hereby given,
That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of John Munroe, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 1st day of September next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of June, 1818.
Ann Munroe, ex'rx, of the last Will and testament of John Munroe.
July 2.
All persons indebted to said estate are again called upon to settle their accounts. All who do not comply with this request by the 1st day of September next, may expect that measures will be taken immediately thereafter to enforce payment, without respect to persons.
ANN MUNROE, ex'rx.

Land for Sale.
I will sell the land whereon I live, situated on Herring Bay, in Anne Arundel county, about 20 miles from the city of Annapolis, and about 50 miles from Baltimore; it contains between nine hundred and one thousand acres, is considered by judges to be inferior to no land in the county for the cultivation of tobacco, and is acted upon by plaster and capable of great improvement by clover, a great proportion of the land is covered with wood timber, & may be easily carried to market, having the advantage of fine landing places, being bounded by the water. Persons inclined to purchase it is presumed, will view the premises, which they are invited to do. The terms will be accommodating on payment of part of the purchase money in hand. For terms apply to Nicholas Brewer, who is authorised to contract for the land.
GEORGE HOGARTH.
July 9. 4

George & John Barber,
Desirous of accommodating their friends and the public, have at considerable expense built and equipped new vessels for the express purpose of calling them as packets between this City and Baltimore. Their cabins, are spacious, elegant, and airy, and provided with every thing necessary to promote the convenience and comfort of passengers. Every exertion will be made to insure speedy and safe passages; and no expense spared to obtain the best fare for their tables. One of their Boats will leave this place every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, at 9 o'clock, for Baltimore, and the other leave Baltimore for this place every Sunday morning at 8 o'clock, and every Wednesday and Friday morning at 9 o'clock.
They will continue to perform, for their steady friends and supporters, all business which they may be entrusted, but to avoid being injured by misadventure, decline holding themselves responsible for letters, or anything which they may be said to contain.
They keep as a Dadoor a large, well built Schooner, which will take freight to any place on the Chesapeake Bay—she is in the charge of Captain Spencer, a careful and experienced seaman. Persons wishing to employ her are requested to make a application at either of their stores situate near the dock.
We will embrace this opportunity of noticing the liberal, estimate which we have received from the few of our fellow citizens who are so kind to the welfare of a napolis, which should ever have a line of packets of her own, as diligently to counterbalance the influence of strangers towards us, so far as when called from home themselves in reference to going with us, to give more than our price for a passage, to go with those whose interests are by no means connected with Annapolis, with those who live in town which has ever been inimical to us, and who is likely to do, if it should happen no longer to suit their own convenience to continue upon it, take our side likewise, and thus leave the citizens of this place destitute of a better mode of travelling. But what makes our statement, of which we are so plain, appear in our view so very ungrateful, is, that the very persons who thus aid our opponents, are themselves as much interested in the success of our enterprise as we are. We have never related to do, though we have never asked or received compensation for the same. So a reward for this kind of assistance, is not only a just reward, but is also a just reward, and we are sure, we are sure, any man of spirit or feeling, would at once and voluntarily contribute to more than twelve months, continue to perform the same service, of those, who thus show their friendship to us, to the hands of others. We think there is no one who would, and in future it need not be exercised on us. The profits of our line have arisen principally from the passage money and not from the cost of freight. But even the receipts for passages began to be much abridged nearly three years ago, by the Baltimore steam boats forsaking their regular line, and coming upon this whenever the meeting of the legislature, or the sitting of the courts of appeal and conveyance, made it necessary for strangers to visit this city.
It has been said that we ought to procure a Steam Boat. This would no doubt be highly gratifying to the public, to whom we must say we are grateful for their encouragement, and to please whom we would not hesitate to do any thing consistent with right and our own safety, but when we take into consideration the best cost of such an establishment, the extensive patronage which would be necessary to support it, and the present unprofitableness of our line of Packets between this and Baltimore, we are brought irresistibly to conclude that such a step, on our part, would be nothing short of foolishly dissipating & wasting the earnings of our past lives, and seeing the ruin of ourselves and our families. Let those who have inquired of us, what we ought to do, bear in mind, that the abolition of the general court, the sitting of the courts of the C. J. and the fact of the act altering the time of the meeting of the General Assembly, from a season of the year when the weather is usually pleasant, and our Packets are running to a time when they are laid up on account of their tempestuousness, have tended to reduce the receipts of our line to a little more than sufficient to defray the expenses attendant upon it, and not enough to compensate us for the sacrifice of our time, which we might frequently employ in more profitable pursuits. If there are any who doubt this statement, let them come and examine our books for the two last years, and then if they find what we have said is not correct, let them expose the falsity of it to the world. Still in defiance of all this, if there are, among those who anxiously for a Steam Boat, had led them to take so many in favour of one, any ten of twelve who will come forward and contribute a proportionate part of the cost of building and running such a vessel, we will cordially unite with them in putting one upon this line. If there are none such to be found, because of the great hazard and danger of the enterprise, we hope that all who are against us, for not doing so, without associates, will cease, and that our business will not suffer any declension on that account.
We now assure our firm friends, that whenever Annapolis improves so far as to procure support adequate to the enterprise, that we will furnish ourselves with a Steam Boat equal to any belonging to the Chesapeake, and until such time arrives, no reasonable man ought to expect of us to do so.
Annapolis, June 10, 1818. 8 1f

This is to give notice,
That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Mary Whittington, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated according to law, and all those in any manner indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, to
William P. Hardesty, adm'r.
July 16. 3 3w

For the Maryland Gazette.
CHARITY.

Oh give the gift of Charity!

TUNE—*Wells*.

Sung by the Coloured Scholars.

lands my fathers roam'd

The word of God, pure, undimmed,
And a rich harvest grow!

Sir,
There is a woody hill-top in
the cottage where all the best

the whole story, before he opened

THE COTTAGE SERIES

(Continued)

2

7. The following table shows the number of people who have been convicted of a crime in the United States since 1970, by race and sex.

such

July 18 | July 19.

The subscriber offers for rent a large three storied BRICK BUILDING in the city of Annapolis, opposite the Church.

The subscriber deems it unnecessary to describe this house particularly. It is certainly well adapted for a Boarding House, being situated in the center of the town, and convenient to the Stadt-House. Possession will be given after the 9th day of November next.

SARAH CLEMENTS

July 23.

July 18 | July 19.